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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1876. NO. 40.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs Assume a Pacific Look.

Starvation and Suffering in Servia.

Denial that Russia Has Sent an Ultimatum.

Russian Ambassador to Have an Audience with the Sultan To-day.

The War in the East.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND WORKING FOR PACIFICATION.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch to the official Russian Telegraphic Agency says: The departure of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, for Livadia, and General Ignatieff for Constantinople, should be interpreted as further proof that Russia and England are endeavoring to arrive at sound and lasting pacification.

A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the battle array of a concentrated Roumanian army has been officially published, and that Prince Charles assumes the command. This may refer only to the usual disciplinary movements.

Fighting in the Timak and Morava valleys and on the Drina has been resumed with great stubbornness. General Tchernayeff telegraphs that the Turks were repulsed along the whole line, while newspaper correspondents are unanimous that the Servians were badly defeated, losing 7,500 men in the attempt on Saitschar and 3,000 about Delegradc. One correspondent telegraphs that the Turks have taken all positions around Djrenis and will probably take it, in which case Delegrade, Alexinatz, General Tchernayeff's new headquarters at Kalonik and the whole Morava Valley will be in their hands. The Russian officers, of whom there is said to be fourteen for each Servian battalion, suffered heavily during the recent fighting.

BELGRADE, October 23.—The Servians admit the Turks' capture of Krevel Heights, southwest of Djrenis, after three days' fighting. One bulletin says that although this position is important, its loss is not believed to be decisive, as Djrenis commands the Servian line. The position is critical. Russia's active aid is anxiously awaited.

PERFECT HARMONY RESTORED AMONG THE POWERS—GERMANY SETTLES THE MATTER.

LONDON, October 23.—A special from Vienna to the *Times* says: The most perfect harmony reigns again among the Powers. Germany's answer, uttered with that almost cynical frankness which has more than once startled diplomacy, may be credited with having brought the new understanding about. While she saw no objection to a six months' armistice, the only chance for preserving a common understanding and common action of the guaranteeing Powers was to declare with Russia in favor of an equally objectionable six weeks' armistice, because Russia's commitments might not leave her free to compromise, while in the other Powers had perfect liberty of action. Even England, which had already accepted the six months' armistice, decided to accept the basis for the restoration of the so-called harmony by offering no opposition to a six weeks' truce, but having at the same time disclaimed the lead which she hitherto held in the negotiations with the Porte, the initiative now devolves on Russia, and General Ignatieff has returned to Brussels. A special from Vienna to *M. Latteaud*, the organ here of the Russian Government, announces that General Ignatieff, Ambassador at Constantinople, will insist on a six weeks' armistice. He is instructed to explain Russia's motives to the Porte. It is believed that his representations will be moderately couched, and not take the form of an ultimatum, and that the other Powers will support Russia's proposals.

ROUMANIA'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Bucharest says: Roumania resolved upon declaring her independence. The Government relinquishes all claim upon European protection, replacing it with an alliance with Russia. A proclamation is about to be issued proclaiming Prince Charles King of Roumania. The army will be mobilized and paper currency issued. The dispatch creates great excitement. It is generally considered here that the action by Roumania will retard and perhaps break off entirely the negotiations for peace now going on.

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER THE GRAND VIZIER.

LONDON, October 23.—Dispatches from Constantinople announce that the Government has discovered a conspiracy to murder the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha, and has consequently arrested two Ulemas of high rank and Redif Pasha. The culprits have been exiled to various islands. Other arrests are expected.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Djunis says there was no fighting on Sunday. The Turks have advanced their headquarters five miles. The storming of the fortified mountains, over which the highway to Krushevatz runs, is still to be done.

STARVATION IN SERVIA—THE COUNTRY IN DANGER OF UTTER RUIN.

LONDON, October 24.—The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent represents that unparalleled distress prevails in both armies and throughout Servia. Unless peace is speedily proclaimed the country will be utterly ruined. There is no suffering in Belgrade, but in the interior, thousands of people are starving. The majority of the soldiers are wearing their summer linen uniforms, and have no blankets. There are 180,000 Bulgarian and Bosnian refugees in Servia.

The same correspondent reports that Russian diplomatists say General Ignatieff has been instructed to inform the Sultan that Russia makes the English proposals here, with additional guarantees. If the Porte rejects them, intervention will be begun simultaneously by Russia, Greece and Roumania.

A telegram from Vienna states that an interpellation relative to the Eastern question, which it is proposed to introduce in the Reichsrath, is regarded in diplomatic circles as an error of judgment, as Austria's policy is still adhesion to the triple alliance.

LONDON, October 24.—In a semi-official statement the *Post* announces that the Porte accepts a six weeks' armistice, suggesting a further prolongation of six weeks if, at the conclusion of the first six, the deliberations are incomplete; and if at the end of twelve weeks no settlement is reached, that there be a further armistice of two months. The Reuter Telegram Company confirm this statement precisely, except as to the proposals for prolongations of the armistice, which, they say, are made as conditions, not as suggestions. The *Post* denies that Russia has sent an ultimatum. The Ottoman Government has not been summoned to subject its reforms to commissioners protected by an armed force. It is to be hoped that the two Powers which are in direct negotiations may come to a speedy understanding. England, while having withdrawn interference, will resent any infraction of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople announces that General Ignatieff will have a private audience with the Sultan to-day.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin also says the Porte is ready to grant Russia's latest demands, provided the integrity of the Ottoman empire is guaranteed.

A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from St. Petersburg states that Lord Loftus has no diplomatic mission at Livadia. The Czar prolongs his stay there until December, therefore the ordinary conduct of political business is transferred to Livadia.

A special to the *Daily News* from Pesth says the Russians believe that if the Turks take Kruschevatz, Russia will make an armed intervention. From Belgrade comes news that General Tchernayeff has withdrawn from Djunis, and the road is open to Kruschevatz. It is reported that the Hospodare, Prince Charles, is to be proclaimed King of Roumania.

Great Britain.

TERRIBLE MURDER COMMITTED BY AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

LONDON, October 23.—Leonard Amblam, a Belgian, who was arrested in July last on board an outward bound steamer from Liverpool, accused of the robbery and murder of M. Muriaux, a shoemaker, and his housekeeper, at Civrey, near Brussels, was delivered on Friday to a Belgian officer at Dover. Arriving at Ostend, the officer and his prisoner, the latter manacled, took a special compartment in the Brussels train. On the arrival of the train at Brussels, both were missing. The compartment they occupied was deluged with blood and bore marks of a terrific struggle. The body of the officer was found beside the track with the skull and face battered. All his valuables were missing. It is conjectural that Amblam watched his opportunity to attack the officer with his wrist irons, and beat him to death, after which he unlocked the manacles and escaped. He has not yet been recaptured.

PARLIAMENT FURTHER PROROGUED.

LONDON, October 23.—The council previously announced was held by the Queen at Balmoral to-day. Parliament was further prorogued from October 30 to December 12.

A dispatch from Rome says all the cardinals residing abroad are expected there to discuss successively important propositions offered by congregations.

Switzerland.

FIGHT BETWEEN LIBERALS AND ULTRAMONTANES.

BERNE, October 23.—Intelligence has been received here of a fight between the Liberals and Ultramontanes at Stabio, canton of Tessin, in consequence of dissensions over the appointment of representation in the Grand Council of Cantons. Two Liberals were killed and four wounded.

East Indies.

FAILURE OF CROPS—A FAMINE FEARED.

LONDON, October 23.—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* states that prospects for crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. The districts of Chandelek, Ahmenduggur, Poonah, Sholapore and Kaul Dhurmai, containing a population of nearly six millions, are threatened with severe distress. The local government estimates that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone. It is stated that the monsoon crops have entirely failed, and the absence of rain prevents the sowing of rubbee and winter crops. The Collector at Poonah reports that not a single blade of grass is visible for miles. The tanks and rivers are drying up, and cattle are dying from starvation. The Collector at Sholapore gives a still worse report. The Government has opened relief works, and is employing the people in excavating tanks and making roads.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Main Exposition Building to Remain.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The Park Commission held a meeting to-day to decide as to whether the Main Building should be permitted to remain permanently in its position. After discussion, a resolution was adopted authorizing the association of citizens to take possession of the Main Building and convert it for the purpose of a permanent exhibition. Much satisfaction is felt at the final decision to retain the building on the ground.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN LIFE INSURANCE CASES.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—The following important opinions in several life insurance cases were delivered by the Supreme Court to-day: New York Life Insurance Company, apellant, *vs.* William C. Stalham and Parmelia A. Dudley, formerly Parmelia A. Stalham, appealed from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi; the New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* S. S. Buck, executor of Charles L. Buck, deceased, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi. The points decided are as follows:

A policy of life insurance, stipulation for payment of an annual premium by the assured, with a condition to be void on non-payment, is not an insurance from year to year like a common fire policy, but the premiums constitute an annuity, the whole of which is the consideration for the policy of insurance for life, and the condition is a condition subsequently making void the policy by its non-performance; but the time of payment, though of the essence of policies is material, and of the essence of the contract and failure to pay involves an absolute forfeiture which cannot be relieved against in equity. If the failure to pay the annual premium be caused by the intervention of war between the territories in which the insurance company and the assured respectively reside, which makes it unlawful for them to hold intercourse, the policy is nevertheless forfeited, if the company insist on the conditions; but in such case the assured is entitled to the equitable value of the policy arising from premiums actually paid. This equitable value is the difference between the cost of a new policy and the present value of the premiums yet to be paid on the forfeited policy when the forfeiture occurred, and may be recovered in equity. The doctrine of the revival of contracts suspended during the war is based on considerations of equity and justice, and cannot be invoked to revive a contract which it would be unjust or inequitable to revive, as where time is an essence of the contract, or the parties cannot be made equal. The average rate of mortality is a fundamental basis of life assurance, and as this is universally given to the assured the option to revive their policies or not after they have been suspended by a war (since none but the sick and dying would apply), it would be unjust to compel a revival against the company. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion of the court.

The insured parties lived in Mississippi, and were prevented from paying their premiums in consequence of the war.

The above opinion was concurred in by Justices Swayne, Miller, Davis, Field and Bradley. The other four members of the court dissented. Mr. Chief Justice Waite, dissenting, said: I agree with the majority of the court in the opinion that the decrees and judgments in these cases should be reversed, and that the failure to pay the annual premiums as they matured put an end to the policies, notwithstanding the default was occasioned by the war; but I do not think that a default, even under such circumstances, raises an implied promise by the company to pay the assured what his policy was equitably worth at the time. I therefore dissent from that part of the judgment just announced, which remands the causes for trial upon such a promise.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Sentence of a Murderer.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Henry Schwamb, convicted of the murder of Henry Bolte, at Union Hill, New Jersey, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of December.

Detective Arrested for Robbery.

SALT LAKE, October 23.—George W. Rose, a private detective of this city, was to-day arrested on a charge of complicity with a messenger in robbing the Wells-Fargo Express between this city and Ogden.

Another Unprovoked Murder in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—A special to the *Bulletin* states that W. J. Law was murdered near Bastrop, La., on Saturday night. Law was riding out of town, when he was fired upon and mortally wounded, and his horse killed. No clue to the assassin.

CASUALTIES.

Killed While Stealing a Ride.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—A freight train on the Kentucky Central Railroad ran through a bridge near Nicholasville, Kentucky, yesterday, killing Phillip Carrigan, who was stealing a ride.

Sufferings of a Shipwrecked Crew.

PRINCETON, October 23.—An account of the loss of the brig Elmira, states that a crew of five, including the captain, took to a raft, and after terrible sufferings the Captain and one of the crew died, another became insane and jumped overboard, and the remaining two were rescued.

Woman and Child Drowned.

CHATHAM, ONT., October 23.—Yesterday a colored woman named Vick drowned herself and child in McGregor's creek.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Lily Bowman, a cigar girl, suicided last evening with chloroform in Little Rock, Ark.

H. B. Clawson, Superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake, resigned yesterday. A. Seldridge was elected to fill the vacancy.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Falling followed by rising barometer, warm, southerly winds, shifting to colder west or north, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional rains.

Two steamers have arrived at Havana from Spain, bringing each 1,000 soldiers. Partial accounts from the interior of the island report that the cane was much broken by the hurricane, and the damage done serious.

A very severe hail storm passed over Greensburg, Pa., on Sunday evening about six o'clock, doing considerable damage. The windows of many private houses, the Methodist church, Seminary, etc., were broken. Hail stones as large as walnuts were picked up. Considerable damage was done in various parts of the county.

The rain-fall for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.55 inch; New England, 0.30; Middle Atlantic States, 0.49; South Atlantic States, 3.50; Eastern Gulf States, 0.25; Western Gulf States, 0.50; Lower Lake region, 0.25; Upper Lake region, 0.65; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.25; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.67; Missouri Valley, 0.43; Minnesota, 0.50.

SHOT-GUN POLICY.

Recent Outrages in South Carolina.

Report of the Army Officer Sent to Edgefield.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—Captain Lloyd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, U. S. A., who was ordered to the scene of disturbance near Aiken, South Carolina, makes report to army headquarters regarding his investigations. On his arrival at Rouse's bridge, Captain Lloyd states that he found a body of 300 mounted men under command of A. P. Butler, who had thrown out skirmish lines surrounding the negroes, and adds: There was undoubted evidence of a well digested plan which, if carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. The presence of the troops brought about an agreement by which both armed whites and negroes disbanded. On the march from Rouse's bridge to Edenton, the bodies of three negroes who had been killed were found, and information was received that five others had been murdered. One white man was killed. The negroes were completely cowed, and afraid to leave their places in the woods and return to work, from fear of being shot in the cotton fields. A detachment sent down the Barnwell road met a body of twenty or thirty whites, who said they were a detachment of General Hay wood's command, under orders from Judge Wiggins to disarm and arrest negroes, and also to protect a party of negroes while burying a colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Edenton. The report estimates the total number of whites engaged in the riots at not less than 500, coming from Georgia and Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell, South Carolina. The Port Royal Railroad, which had been torn up, was repaired under protection of a squad of soldiers, the men previously having been afraid to work on the road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of U. S. Troops—Sudden Subsidence of Rifle Clubs—Everybody Quiet and "Loyal."

COLUMBIA, October 23.—Troops are arriving daily. Thirteen companies are now in Columbia, and twenty-four in other parts of the State. Everything is perfectly quiet throughout the State. Affidavits affirming peace and submission to law are received daily. The political campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so-called rifle clubs have all disbanded. The colored militia are still organized.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1876.

BASE BALL SEASON—TROUBLE AMONG PRINTERS.

The *Herald*, speaking of the base ball season drawing to a close, says a constant drain on weak treasures had its effect. The Mutual and Athletic clubs were both swamped before the season closed, consequently both were unable to make their second Western tour. The question whether the games played by the Mutual and Athletic clubs shall be thrown out, or whether their championship shall be forfeited, will be decided in December at the annual meeting of the League.

Two weeks ago the *Times* submitted to its type setters a proposition that they should quit the Union; that it should pay them the present rate until December 1st, and for the compositors on the 1,000 ems; that afterward it should pay them five cents more than the market price. The Union yesterday ordered a strike, and a few of the men left the office. Their places were promptly filled.

Snap Judgment on a Railroad.

NEW YORK, October 23.—The engineers and firemen on the New Jersey Central Railroad struck work at twelve o'clock to-night. Wherever the trains happened to be, the engineers stopped the fires and the men left the engines. The consequence is, all traffic on the road is stopped, and many trains *en route* are unable to proceed.

POLITICS IN YORK.

The Republicans of York in Line—The Polls of 1874 Corrected—A United Front and a Splendid Campaign Opened—Favorable Indications of Republican Gains in This Democratic Stronghold.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

YORK, PA., October 20, 1876.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional district are making an active campaign in this region of darkness and Democracy. In the campaign of 1874 they committed the incomprehensible folly of running two candidates, despite the overwhelming majority of their political opponents, and as a result the Republican vote was divided, whilst the Democrats never displayed such great strength. Marshall, the Democratic candidate, received 14,534 votes, against McNair 7,252, and McConkey 2,988, giving the former a majority of 4,294 over both his opponents. In the vote for Lieutenant Governor in the same year the vote stood:

	Dem.	Rep.	Dem. maj.
Adams	3,014	2,569	445
Cumberland	2,778	3,083	305
York	4,111	6,983	3,072
Total	14,339	10,335	4,166

In the present campaign the Republicans are united under the party candidate for H. Bressler, of York. There is every indication that an increased vote will be polled by the Republicans and that the Democratic vote will fall under four thousand. There is an excellent prospect of carrying four, if not five wards in this borough. Lower Windsor, the banner Republican county, will exceede her maximum majority of two hundred. The tier of townships along the Susquehanna, with the exception of Chanceford, will all go Republican. The "Dutch townships," as they are designated here will adhere to their allegiance to the leaders of the rebellion. The Republicans are holding daily meetings in every portion of the district, which are attended with an unusual degree of interest, on the part of many who hitherto have turned a deaf ear to Republican doctrines, and were insensible to the dangers of the hour. The next Congress, Hon. Al. Hall, Chairman of the County Committee, is highly commended, and under his management the affairs of the party were never in better condition.

DEB. R. K.

STATE NEWS.

Robbers are numerous in Berks county.

The Berks county Teachers' Institute will be held at the Reading Opera House on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th insts.

Pennsylvania has hung more murderers than any other State. It is the Hempire State.—*Graphic.* Such jokes as that are a noosecance.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

At the Delaware Water Gap, a few days ago, a hungry cow ate a box of water color paints which an artist had left for a few moments in a field where he had been sketching.

John Miller, residing a short distance from Avondale, about a month ago hired a stranger to assist him with his fall farm work. After getting mostly through with it he told the man he did not need him any longer, and settled with him and he left. Saturday afternoon last he came back and wished to stay all night at Mr. Miller's. He went to do his usual. While performing Mr. Miller, on going out to the barn, found one of his horses, a wagon and eight bags of flour missing. Upon going to the house he found the stranger gone, and no trace of either has been found.

Near Mahanoy City, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Robert Purcell and a young daughter, aged thirteen years, of Terrance Doyle were picking coal at Shoemaker's colliery, when a train of cars from the mine came one way and a train of railroad cars came from the opposite direction. The woman and child, through some cause or other, were caught by the train of mine cars and terribly injured. Mrs. Purcell had her hand torn to such an extent that it was necessary to amputate it, and the girl had her foot torn so badly that amputation was also necessary.

Some time ago we published an item stating that it was the intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to swear in a number of their employees as special policemen, under authority of an act of the Legislature, by which the arrest of tramps and other unauthorized persons on trains might be effected. This intention has been carried into effect, and engineers, firemen, brakemen, etc., are now regularly qualified for the performance of such duties as would be any constable's—that is, as far as taking up trespassers on the company's property is concerned.

A Timely Warning.

The public cannot be too strongly cautioned that the new Willcox & Gibbs "Automatic" sewing machine is the only one in the world with tension requiring no change whatever for any thickness of material. Branch Office, 6 Sixth street.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

The Emlenton and Shippensville Narrow-Gauge Railroad Completed to Turkey City—Oil Operations in the Clarion District.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EMLENTON, October 20, 1876.

The Emlenton and Shippensville Railroad is now open for passenger traffic as far as Turkey City, and for freight as far as Monroeville, to which latter point passengers will be carried on Monday next. The track is laid ten and a half miles from here to Pickwick City, and the grading finished to Jefferson Furnace, two miles further. There are now only two miles of grading to reach Edenburg, which will be completed by the last of the month, and trains be running through by the 10th of November. There are three locomotives already on the track, one of which is devoted exclusively to service on construction trains. Travel has already assumed such proportions as to satisfy the enterprising projectors of the road of the successful issue of their grand undertaking, which is a project of great magnitude, with difficulties on every hand and unceasing selfish opposition. The weather recently has been so very unfavorable as to retard and, some days, entirely suspend operations, but by indomitable energy on the part of Mr. James Bennett, the President, and Mr. W. H. Smith, Chief Engineer, the work has been kept fairly up to the estimates.

The passenger coaches are miniature counterparts of those in use on the railroads of standard gauge, like the Pennsylvania, having seats for two passengers on each side of the center aisle. The interior of the coaches is finished with black walnut and maple, and the seats are upholstered with red and green velvet, presenting a very handsome appearance. In place of the racks over the seats for carrying small articles of personal baggage, are neat nickle-plated double hooks.

In order to see the condition of the road, your correspondent made a trip over it this morning, in a passenger coach which was well filled with passengers, only too glad of an opportunity to substitute a pleasant ride over the rails for the painful pounding and shaking inevitable to a trip in stages of very primitive construction, over roads for which nature has done but little and art still less.

At the mouth of Ritchey run there is a magnificent bird's eye view from the car of the placid waters of the Allegheny river, surrounded with lofty hills, at the foot of which nestles the charming little town of Emlenton.

The grade of the road up the run is 125 feet to the mile. The road bed here is ballasted first with stone, over which gravel is laid, and the track is then laid with slat, making it as solid and substantial as possible.

Looking down into the bed of the run, with the foliage on the tops of tall hemlocks many feet below the level of the track, a nervous passenger going over the road for the first time would be apt to shrink in the event of the cars getting off the track, an accident policy would be very convenient, while his heirs would certainly have an opportunity to collect the amount of a life policy he might have secured for their benefit. The scenery on the run is very romantic, the towering mountains being covered with dark foliage from the hemlock and the autumn tinted leaves of other trees of mountain growth.

Arriving at the top of the summit, has the ruins of a stone basement of what was, half a century ago, a woolen factory, quite as much of a novelty in its time as the new railroad will be to many of the rural gossips congregated from the sparsely settled spots, for miles around, and gravely discussed the fate of the union, as they received by word of mouth the latest news from Pittsburgh, only a month or two old.

The road bed is well ballasted with stone to Tylers, the settlers a proposition that they should quit the Union; that it should pay them the present rate until December 1st, and for the compositors on the 1,000 ems; that afterward it should pay them five cents more than the market price. The Union yesterday ordered a strike, and a few of the men left the office. Their places were promptly filled.

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REFORM.

The Democratic Idea of It.

[From the New York Times.]

We fear that the devotion of the Democratic party to the cause of civil service reform has not received as much attention as it deserves. The people hear a great deal of vague talk from the Democratic orators and editors about the necessity of reform, but these oracles provokingly forget to say of just what their idea of reform consists. Happily we are able to supply the omission from no less a source than that fountain of pure Democratic doctrine—the St. Louis platform itself. That document sums up the whole Democratic creed on the subject in the declaration that "the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party." This is a master stroke. It is worthy of the cunning hand of the great Democratic reformer himself. It is not sufficient that the people should choose honest men for the public offices—that would not comport with the Democratic idea of reform—but the honest men must be "from another party." As there is only one other party that amounts to much, it follows that in order to have that true "reform" which is declared with such frequent reiteration to be "necessary," we must fill the public offices with Democrats. The choice of honest Republicans will not answer the stern demand of the Democracy for reform. Ordinary reformers would be content simply with what Collector Simmons would call "unrestricted" honest men, but these thorough-going reformers have set their hearts on the still more difficult achievement of finding honest Democrats for the public offices. In our mind's eye we can see the Great Reformer going about the Five Points and Mackerelville like a modern Diogenes, with a lantern in one hand and a bottle of smelling salts in the other, searching for the 50,000 honest Democrats who are to be his aids in the work of reform. The stress laid on the assurance that the new crop of public officers are to be from another party—to wit, the Democratic party—justifies the fear that this expectation possesses more importance to the average Democratic mind than the demand that they shall be honest. Certainly a shrewder device to gratify the keen longing of the "unterrified" for a nibble at the public cash under the guise of reform could not have been invented. In the first place, the honest men must all be Democrats, which is the essential thing. Then the assumption runs through the whole platform that Democracy is synonymous with honesty, so that a man need only prove his Democracy to establish his honesty. This brings us at length to the naked idea of reform which possesses the breast of the average Democrat, which is, in fact, the miserable Radicals ought to be kicked out and Democrats put in. The platform reaches this result by rather a roundabout road, but nevertheless it conveys the right idea to the Democratic mind.

True, the platform elsewhere declares that the civil service should not be subject to change at every election. This means, of course, when taken in connection with the strenuous demand for a complete upsetting of the civil service at the coming election, that it is only necessary that there should be a change at those elections which result in turning the Black Republicans out and putting Democrats in. The meanest Democratic capacity can comprehend the necessity for a change at such a time. The platform also asserts that the civil service ought not to be "a prize fought for at the ballot-box," but, as it elsewhere urges the Democrats to fight desperately at the ballot-box this fall for the "best man" principle, we can only conclude that, like *Rip Van Winkle*, it "doesn't count this time."

Governor Tilden takes up the strain of reform where the platform leaves off, but there is nothing in his letter to militate against our interpretation of the Democratic creed. He plainly says that the "usufruct" of reform shall inure to the exclusive benefit of the Democracy. He shows no conception or reverence for the true rules of the civil administration of the public service, which existed in much greater degree than now before the Republican party came into power. He deals with effects only, not with causes. He declares that two evils infest the civil service: the notion that the public offices exist for the benefit of the office-holders, and the organization of the official class into a body of political mercenaries. These are not causes, but effects. The true cause of the corruption of the public service is the introduction of partisanship into the rank and file of the service, and the usurpation of the appointing power of Congressmen. In the discussion of these fundamental evils Governor Tilden gives no evidence. He panders to the Democratic cry for a change, and holds out the delusive notion that the evils of the civil service may my ramedied by good resolutions on the part of the Democracy for reform. He might as well try to pay the interest on the public debt out of his own income, or to stop a locomotive at full speed with an injunction. He does not see, or does not wish to seem to see, that the first thing necessary to a real reform is a radical change of system. He speaks of a reform of spoils, indeed, but that is as something to be done after the whole service shall have been pulled to pieces. Moreover, in order to discourage any "delusive expectations" of real reform, he asserts that the Executive can only be delivered by a constitutional amendment "from the greatest temptation to abuse the great power it wields," and therefore, he should be elected President, and should do nothing to reform the civil service, but should leave the whole matter without the patronage, the fault would not be his but the Constitution's. The Constitution has been used by the Democracy in the past to "devise a multitude of sins;" but this would be subjecting the covering capacity of that venerable document to a tension that might break it altogether. In the end, Governor Tilden would be compelled to admit that the prospects of a real reform of the civil service under Democratic rule would not be very bright.

Grand Democratic Fizzle.

BEAVER, PA., October 22, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

For at least two weeks the Democracy of Beaver county have been engaged in preparing for a "grand demonstration" in the way of a torchlight procession through the towns of Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver. The evening of the first instant was fixed upon as the occasion of the "great outpouring," and we were assured by the Democratic leaders that at least two thousand men would be in line. The day was fine and the evening beautiful, but notwithstanding the encouragement given by the elements, and the desperate efforts made by those having the affair in hand, the procession consisted of only some three hundred and fifty voters, followed by a promiscuous crowd of small boys and amused Republicans. As they passed through Rochester their appearance created both laughter and commiseration. There being no place where liquor can be obtained in this borough, they speedily broke ranks and left without any attempt at preserving order.

On the evening previous a Republican rally was held in Rochester, and without any particular effort over one thousand voters assembled in line.

The prominent Democrats here are greatly chagrined over last night's fiasco. One of them, lawyer Sam B. Wilson, a few weeks since, in a speech delivered to a half a dozen of Democratic wide-awakes at New Brighton, told them that "this demonstration (referring to the meeting he was addressing) is but a lady's flourish; we intend to show you Romeo in a short time." Gentlemen bring on your *Romeo*.

The truth is, the Democracy are already disheartened by their over-whelming defeat which they cannot awake them in November. They were told that Indiana, Ohio and Colorado would all go Democratic, and indeed, for some time after the October elections occurred, the Pittsburgh *Post* deluded them with this short-lived but tremendous Democratic victories in the above mentioned States. They have since found out the truth, and of course are discouraged and disgusted.

A Centennial correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, who says he knows how it is himself, writes that the secret of the much disturbing and much disputed diphtheria at the Exposition is, that it is really a disease of the brain, taken in at the eyes, and not through either the mouth or the nose. The tax on the brain, through the fascinating, absorbing spectacle, disturbs its nerve centers, sometimes consciously, but often unconsciously, much in the same way, or at least to the same results, that the motion of the ship at sea affects the landsman. The disturbance passes, by well known laws, to the nerve centers of the stomach, and out from that may flow bilious attacks, and with other helps, fevers. But the source of all the beginning of the trouble is with the eye and brain.

State Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, who lost both arms from the shots of an assassin near Carshatta, in that State, last spring, was married on Thursday night to Miss Henrietta N. Day, of South Wilbraham, Massachusetts.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

the well known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

ourbs

PERSONAL.

Some particulars have lately been published as to the origin of Sims Reeves the, famous tenor. His is a case of hereditary talent, his father having been a musician in the band of the Royal Artillery.

The following queer will, written on the back of a receipted bill for groceries, was admitted to probate in Albany recently: "I, Bridget Reilly, in my solid senses, will this house to my husband. House and lot, all belonging to, and furniture."

The imitative Chinaman of Shanghai has tried his dexterous hand on a counterfeit $25 note of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, and has produced an article that the most experienced could not tell from the genuine, but for the fact that the date is "December 35, 1871."

A Democratic newspaper recently printed the following of a Tilden and Hendricks meeting: "There was a large and respectable assemblage." Upon being brought to account for his want of veracity, there being only three drunk fights in the town lock and the autumn tinted leaves of other trees of mountain growth.

Arrived at the top of the summit, has the ruins of a stone basement of what was, half a century ago, a woolen factory, quite as much of a novelty in its time as the new railroad will be to many of the rural gossips congregated from the sparsely settled spots, for miles around, and gravely discussed the fate of the union, as they received by word of mouth the latest news from Pittsburgh, only a month or two old.

The road bed is well ballasted with stone to Tylers, the settlers a proposition that they should quit the Union; that it should pay them the present rate until December 1st, and for the compositors on the 1,000 ems; that afterward it should pay them five cents more than the market price. The Union yesterday ordered a strike, and a few of the men left the office. Their places were promptly filled.

Beyond Tylers the road is all graded, and will be laid at the Reading Opera House on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th insts.

Pennsylvania has hung more murderers than any other State. It is the Hempire State.—*Graphic.* Such jokes as that are a noosecance.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

At the Delaware Water Gap, a few days ago, a hungry cow ate a box of water color paints which an artist had left for a few moments in a field where he had been sketching.

John Miller, residing a short distance from Avondale, about a month ago hired a stranger to assist him with his fall farm work. After getting mostly through with it he told the man he did not need him any longer, and settled with him and he left. Saturday afternoon last he came back and wished to stay all night at Mr. Miller's. He went to do his usual. While performing Mr. Miller, on going out to the barn, found one of his horses, a wagon and eight bags of flour missing. Upon going to the house he found the stranger gone, and no trace of either has been found.

Near Mahanoy City, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Robert Purcell and a young daughter, aged thirteen years, of Terrance Doyle were picking coal at Shoemaker's colliery, when a train of cars from the mine came one way and a train of railroad cars came from the opposite direction. The woman and child, through some cause or other, were caught by the train of mine cars and terribly injured. Mrs. Purcell had her hand torn to such an extent that it was necessary to amputate it, and the girl had her foot torn so badly that amputation was also necessary.

Some time ago we published an item stating that it was the intention of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to swear in a number of their employees as special policemen, under authority of an act of the Legislature, by which the arrest of tramps and other unauthorized persons on trains might be effected. This int

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876.

BUT two weeks intervene before now and election day. I do no sincere Republican fail to improve them properly.

TARIFF HOPKINS laid down in Democratic caucus with the anti protection dog, and rose up covered with free trade fleas.

MR. HOPKINS protests that, as a member of Congress, his soul is his own—until a Democratic caucus decides to the contrary.

IT would be a shame and a disgrace for any Republican, in this historic year, not to exercise the sovereignty conferred upon him by the fathers.

LET Republicans throughout the State remember that the gathering of the harvest will depend on the thoroughness of the neighborhood organization.

MAKE arrangements to have carriages in readiness on election day to bring to the polls the sick and feeble who are unable to walk. If Republicans will see that proper use is made of them, many votes can be saved.

"STAND by the old flag!" was the watchword during the war. It is the watchword now, for the same issues are before the country to-day that were then, and Pennsylvania is again their Gettysburg. She will not prove false to her responsible trust.

THE politics of the nation are just now receiving earnest and exhaustive discussion at the hands of the workmen in the shops of these cities. There is an undercurrent of good solid thinking going on, which will show itself in a grand Republican swell on the 7th of November.

THE Democratic organs dare not publish the statement of Assistant Secretary CONANT showing that the expenditures of the Government have decreased from $520,809,416 99 in 1866, to $236,469,797 36 in 1876, and that, with the single exception of the year 1873, there has been a decrease in each year.

MR. HOPKINS denies that he voted for KERR for Speaker in caucus. So much the worse for him, then, for voting for him after his nomination by the caucus, since it only serves to set forth all the more strikingly his slavish servility to his free trade masters. They cracked the whip, and he cringed like a spaniel.

THE New York Democratic press overflows with laudation of JOHN MORRISSEY for his withdrawal from the anti-Tammany Society. Why is it that an ex-prize fighter, the keeper of a gambling house, a man who every day of his life violates a law of the State of New York, should be so grand a figure in this TILDEN "reform" party?

THE "Rio Grande," the twenty-third iron steamship built for commercial purposes by JOHN ROACH, within the past few years, was launched from the yards at Chester last Saturday. The new vessel is 310 feet long, 39 feet wide and 21 feet deep. She is capable of carrying 5,000 bales of cotton, besides having a large passenger capacity.

SO EMINENT a Democratic authority as DAVID A. WELLS claims that, under the internal revenue law, all uncollected taxes, in such cases as that of TILDEN, are made in express terms a lien on the property in the possession of the citizen at the time, and remain so, after the property has changed hands no matter how many times. Now let the Government enforce it.

IT is now but two weeks till the November election, and the time should be improved by Republicans in every district in making preparations to get out the full vote. Republican Vigilance Committeemen should thoroughly canvass their districts. Do not put off this work. Do it now. A full vote means a sweeping victory for the Republican ticket.

THE Centennial Exposition has demonstrated that public art education has now become such a necessity that if teachers do not take the lead in the matter the manufacturers will soon take the initiative, and insist upon drawing being taught in all public schools. The laws of political economy, the strife of competition, will ultimately make this step inevitable.

EVERY one of the Democratic candidates on the State, Congressional and county tickets in South Carolina was in the rebel army and took part in the war to break up the Union. That is a reasonable effort to overthrow the Government is their chief claim to preference, and the more famous they were as "Yankee killers" the greater the honor they have received. They are all "reformers," however, and warm advocates of "TILDEN and a solid South."

BEAR it steadily in mind that while TILDEN'S organs in the North are trying to convince the people of his loyalty and Union sentiment during the war, his Literary Bureau, the members of which are paid by him, are proving to the rebel Democracy of the South that he was good a secessionist as was CALHOUN or BRECKENRIDGE. This conclusively proves that TILDEN, if elected, would be entirely in the control of the rebel element of the Democracy.

THERE is some talk of DAN. VOORHEES coming into this section to orate for TILDEN, HOPKINS and "reform." He ought to repeat his speech of 1862, when he said: "Every soldier in the Union army ought to be taken to a blacksmith shop and have an iron collar molded around his neck, and have stamped upon it these words, 'My Dog.'—A. LINCOLN." MR. HOPKINS, too, might repeat with effect the speech he made in 1864, from the stand in front of Democratic headquarters on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, when he said that "he would not dignify the army by calling it an army; it was nothing but a legalized mob."

BY an act of Congress passed at the last session notaries public were authorized to administer oaths and take testimony to be used in United States courts and perform all other acts authorized to be performed by Commissioners of the Circuit Court. The Revised Statutes provide that the oaths must be made before a District Judge, a Register in Bankruptcy or a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. The New York Register in Bankruptcy recently gave it as his opinion that notaries public could not take testimony in bankruptcy cases. The matter thereupon came before the United States Circuit Court, which holds that the act does authorize notaries public to administer all oaths of allegiance and fidelity.

TILDEN'S "solid South" wants the German vote badly, but at the same time that section insolently shuts the door in the face of this industrious and intelligent class of immigrants. The few German colonies in the South are located in the mountain regions where there were few slaves and the people are strongly Republican in sentiment. The colony of Wartburg, in East Tennessee, is cited by the Louisville *Commercial* as an instance, and there are one or two other similar settlements in North Carolina. But the Democratic landholders in the rich farming regions of the South refused to receive the "black Dutch" as they termed them, and turned them away. Southern Democracy is hard, and has no welcome for them, and hence they are not going to become the tools of "solid South" conspirators now.

A FEW days ago the Buffalo *Courier* took an old article in which the New York *Tribune* called "Mr. GEORGE" D. MORGAN to account for profitable dealings with the Federal Government in the purchase of ships under instructions of Secretary WELLES, and substituted the name of Governor EDWIN D. MORGAN for that of the other man, asserting in its blackest type that the article it had thus wilfully mutilated was "WHAT HORACE GREELEY SAID OF E. D. MORGAN'S $90,000 MADE ON COMMISSIONS OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THREE MONTHS' WORK." This is as gross a piece of journalistic falsehood and forgery as has ever been exposed since newspapers first became political organs. Even the brazen-faced impudence of the *Post* could go no further than this in the interest of TILDEN and "reform."

CONGRESSMAN RIDDLE, of Tennessee, who is a candidate for re-election from the Fourth district of that State, maintains in his public speeches that all losses caused by Federal troops or the Federal Government ought to be paid alike; that all the Southern people are loyal now and that no distinction should be made in the settlement of claims against the Government, but that everybody should be paid, and he pledges himself to work to that effect. Would Congressman HOPKINS, who hadn't moral courage enough to vote against a free trader for Speaker of the House, after his nomination by the Democratic caucus, be likely to possess sufficient pluck to resist the pressure of Southern solidity in favor of these claims? Not he. We know the power the Confederate brigadier generals exercised in the last House, and we know that they demonstrated that when they once set their feet down Northern Democratic members have no more power to resist them now than when the Southern members plunged the country into war because the party failed to elect their President.

A LATE number of the Boston *Advertiser* contains a wonderfully interesting account of certain recent experiments made with the newly discovered process of telephony, or the transmission, by telegraph, of articulate speech. The sound of the spoken conversation, carried on between Boston and Cambridgeport, a distance of two miles, was clearly and distinctly carried by the wire, and heard at the other end with general (though not in all cases perfect) accuracy. The *Advertiser* says it is not easy to see why, if the spoken word can thus be articulately transmitted so as to be audibly intelligible through two miles of wire, it may not be transmitted through a hundred miles or more. The experiments were simply a repetition, on a larger scale as to distance and circumstance, of what Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON assisted at in Philadelphia last summer, and described in his subsequent address before the British Association. We quote from the *Advertiser* what this distinguished scientist stated to his conference:

In the Canadian department I heard "To be or not to be—there's the rub," through an electric wire; scorning monosyllables, the electric articulation rose to higher flights, and gave me passages taken at random from the New York newspapers: "S S. Cox has arrived" (I failed to make out the S S. Cox). "The city of New York," "Senator Morton," "The Senate has resolved to print a thousand copies," "The Americans in London have resolved to celebrate the coming Fourth of July." All this was my own ears heard spoken to me with no mistakable distinctness by the thin, circular disc armature of just such another little electro-magnet as this which I hold in my hand. The words were shouted in a clear and loud voice by my colleague, the judge, Professor Watson, at the far end of the line, holding his mouth close to a stretched membrane, such as you see before you here, carrying a little piece of soft iron, which was thus made to perform in the neighborhood of an electro-magnet in circuit with the line motions proportional to the sonorous motions of the air. This, the greatest by far of all the marvels of the electric telegraph, is due to a young countryman of our own, Mr. Graham Bell, of Edinburg and Montreal and Boston, now becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States. We can but admire the hardihood of invention which devised such very slight means to realize such mechanical conception that, if electricity is to convey all the delicacies of quality which distinguish articulate speech, the strength of its current must vary continuously, and as nearly as may be in simple proportion to the velocity of a particle of air engaged in constituting the sound.

The successful results of the experiment will doubtless attract the attention of those who are theoretically or practically interested in new phases of scientific discovery, and will stimulate desire for further knowledge of this new system of telegraphy, and its adaptation to the necessities of mankind.

THE following tabular statement of the electoral and popular vote for President, from 1789 down to the last election, which we take from the Rochester *Democrat*, will be found valuable for reference:

		Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.	Majority.
1789	Washington	69		
	Adams	34	60	10
1792	Washington (Federal)	132	132	
	Adams (Federal)	77	102	15
1796	Adams (Federal)	71	71	
	Jefferson (Rep.)	68	139	16
1801	Jefferson (Rep.)	73	73	
	Burr (Federal)	73	133	16
1805	Jefferson (Rep.)	162	162	
	Pinckney (Fed.)	14	176	17
1809	Madison (Rep.)	122		
	King (Fed.)	47	122	29
	G. Clinton (Dem.)	6	175	17
1813	Madison (Dem.)	128		
	D. Clinton (Dem.)	89	217	18
1817	Monroe (Dem.)	183	183	
	R. King (Fed.)	34	217	15
1821	Monroe (Dem.)	231	231	
	J. Q. Adams (Dem.)	34	231	24
1825	J. Q. Adams (Coalition)	105,321	84	
	Jackson (Dem.)	155,872	99	
	Crawford (Dem.)	47,265	41	
	Clay (Dem.)	47,087	37	261
1829	Jacks n (Dem.)	650,028	168	
	J. Q. Adams (Nat. R.)	512,158	83	294
1833	Jackson (Dem.)	687,502	219	
	Clay (Dem.)	530,189	49	
	Floyd (Dem.)		11	
	Wirt (Anti-Mas.)		7	157
1837	Van Buren (Dem.)	762,149	170	
	H. Harrison (Whig)		73	
	W. Harrison (Whig)		26	
	Hugh L. White (Whig)		26	
	Mangum (Whig)		11	294
1841	Harrison (Whig)	1,275,017	234	
	Van Buren (Dem.)	1,128,702	60	294
	Birney (Abolition)	17,809		
1845	Polk (Dem.)	1,337,243	170	
	Clay (Whig)	1,297,033	105	
	Birney (Liberty)	62,300		65
1849	Taylor (Whig)	1,360,101	163	
	Cass (Dem.)	1,220,544	127	
	Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,263		290
1853	Pierce (Dem.)	1,601,274	254	
	Scott (Whig)	1,386,629	42	
	Hale (Abolition)	156,297		254
1857	Buchanan (Dem.)	1,838,169	174	
	Fremont (Free Soil)	1,341,264	114	
	Fillmore (American)	874,534		31
1861	Lincoln (Rep.)	1,857,610	180	
	Breckinridge (Dem.)	847,953	72	
	Douglass (Ind. Dem.)	1,365,976	12	
	Bell (Union)	590,631	39	303
1865	Lincoln (Rep.)	2,206,131	212	
	Mcclellan (Dem.)	1,797,019	21	
1869	Grant (Rep.)	3,012,833	214	
	Seymour (Dem.)	2,703,249	80	134
1873	Grant (Rep.)	3,597,070	286	
	Greeley (Ind. and L. R.)	2,834,079		
	O'Conor (Dem.)		42	
	Black (Temp.)		1	
	Hendricks (Dem.)		42	
	Brown (Dem.)		18	
	Jenkins (Dem.)		2	
	Davis (Dem.)		1	349

*President elected by House of Representatives. †Ten States not voting. ‡Ten States not voting. Electoral votes of Louisiana, Arkansas and three of Georgia cast for Greeley, rejected.

THE Republican policy of protection to American industry has improved it until commanding the home market it is forced to seek the foreign with its excess. It has grown in excellence of all kinds, and is growing, and the country grows with it. It has originated while benefiting, and its accomplishment shows foreign capital and labor what is required for prosperity. Here is what the Democratic national platform, on which JAMES H. HOPKINS stands, falsely says of this beneficent system:

We denounce the present tariff levies, upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false principle; it defends the few at the many, not a yearly, revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactured home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling and enables dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

THE *Post* hypocritically pretends to be greatly alarmed at the presence of a handful of United States soldiers in South Carolina and other White League ex-rebel States, and to apprehend in consequence all sorts of tyrannical interference with the freedom of the electoral franchise. Of course it is not sincere in this pretense. It knows very well that there is no danger of any such thing. But the law provides against that, also. It provides that "any officer of the army or navy or other person in the military or naval service, who by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise, prevents or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years." This ought to quiet all Democratic fears on that score. But the fact is, that neither the *Post* nor any other Bourbon sheet ever knew or heard of a single instance in which any man, white or black, was prevented by the Government troops from voting exactly as he wished.

WILL MR. HOPKINS answer, unequivocally, the following questions? They are brief, direct and to the point, and can be easily replied to in a positive and conclusive manner:

First—As a Representative in Congress, are you in favor of, or opposed to, refunding to the Southern States, out of the United States Treasury, the $2,492,110 direct taxes paid by them?

Second—Are you in favor of, or opposed to, refunding the cotton tax, in whole or in part, levied and collected from 1863 to 1868, and amounting to $68,072,388?

Third—Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the payment of stores and supplies taken or of rent for the use and occupation of property, including vessels, where the claim is in favor of a citizen who was disloyal during the war?

Fourth—If you are opposed to the payment of such claims, are you in favor of, and will you aid in the passage of a resolution or bill, or some declaration by the House of Representatives, against the recognition or payment of them by the United States?

The path of duty: through the custom house.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NORTH FROM A REBEL STANDPOINT!

Rebel Victories Aid Democracy—Read the Rebel Historian Pollard's "Lost Cause"—The Conspiracy to Destroy the Union—Union Loving Hopkins.

It is well known that, during 1861, the greater portion of the leaders of the Northern Democracy professed to be ready to support the Government; but after the political revulsion in 1862, when most of the large Northern States went Democratic, they changed their tune and commenced a vigorous denunciation of the war. Even men like HOPKINS might, in 1861, under the wholesome feeling inspired by the sight of ropes around lamp posts, have made a patriotic speech in a neighboring county. But let us read POLLARD'S rebel history, and take the rebel view of the party HOPKINS trained with during the rebellion. We quote from the "Lost Cause," page 556:

"We have already referred to the great consideration which attached to the Presidential contest in the North, which was now to take place; we have stated that it gave a *new hope* for the South in 1864; and we have indicated that the political campaign of this year was, in the minds of the Confederate leaders, scarcely less important than the military, and the calculation in Richmond was that if military success could even be held in a negative condition, the Democratic party of the North would have the opportunity of appealing to the popular impatience of the war, and *bring it to a close on terms acceptable to* the great mass of the Southern people."

Bear in mind, this was the year McCLELLAN was nominated at Chicago, and the war to restore the Union declared a failure, and that there should be a cessation of hostilities. How was the Northern Democracy to "bring the war to a close satisfactory to the Southern people?" Simply by consenting to a disruption of the Union, and acknowledging the independence of the South. That nothing short of complete independence would satisfy the South, let us read the rebel historian, page 362:

"The States in which the Democratic party gained in the fall elections of 1862 contained a majority of the free States population; had two-thirds of the wealth of the North, and furnished a majority of the troops in the field against us. This important and imposing demonstration of public opinion in the North was interpreted as significant of a Democratic design of reconstruction in which the Southern States might be brought back into the Union with new constitutional guarantees. But this idea * * * found enough to discourage it in the manner in which the bare suggestion of it was cried down in all parts of the Confederacy and by every organ of public opinion there. The Northern people do not understand that we are resolute to be rid of them forever. We warn the Democrats of the North to dismiss from their minds at once the delusion that the South can upon any terms again enter the old Union. If the North would allow us to write the Constitution ourselves and give us every guarantee we would ask, we would be sooner under the Government of England or France than under a Union strictly is to convey all the delicacies of quality which distinguish articulate speech, the strength of its current must vary continuously, and as nearly as may be in simple proportion to the velocity of a particle of air engaged in constituting the sound."

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THE following tabular statement of the electoral and popular vote for President, from 1789 down to the last election, which we take from the Rochester *Democrat*, will be found valuable for reference:

		Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.	Majority.
1789	Washington	69		
	Adams	34	60	10
1792	Washington (Federal)	132	132	
	Adams (Federal)	77	102	15
1796	Adams (Federal)	71	71	
	Jefferson (Rep.)	68	139	16
1801	Jefferson (Rep.)	73	73	
	Burr (Federal)	73	133	16
1805	Jefferson (Rep.)	162	162	
	Pinckney (Fed.)	14	176	17
1809	Madison (Rep.)	122		
	King (Fed.)	47	122	29
	G. Clinton (Dem.)	6	175	17
1813	Madison (Dem.)	128		
	D. Clinton (Dem.)	89	217	18
1817	Monroe (Dem.)	183	183	
	R. King (Fed.)	34	217	15
1821	Monroe (Dem.)	231	231	
	J. Q. Adams (Dem.)	34	231	24
1825	J. Q. Adams (Coalition)	105,321	84	
	Jackson (Dem.)	155,872	99	
	Crawford (Dem.)	47,265	41	
	Clay (Dem.)	47,087	37	261
1829	Jacks n (Dem.)	650,028	168	
	J. Q. Adams (Nat. R.)	512,158	83	294
1833	Jackson (Dem.)	687,502	219	
	Clay (Dem.)	530,189	49	
	Floyd (Dem.)		11	
	Wirt (Anti-Mas.)		7	157
1837	Van Buren (Dem.)	762,149	170	
	H. Harrison (Whig)		73	
	W. Harrison (Whig)		26	
	Hugh L. White (Whig)		26	
	Mangum (Whig)		11	294
1841	Harrison (Whig)	1,275,017	234	
	Van Buren (Dem.)	1,128,702	60	294
	Birney (Abolition)	17,809		
1845	Polk (Dem.)	1,337,243	170	
	Clay (Whig)	1,297,033	105	
	Birney (Liberty)	62,300		65
1849	Taylor (Whig)	1,360,101	163	
	Cass (Dem.)	1,220,544	127	
	Van Buren (Free Soil)	291,263		290
1853	Pierce (Dem.)	1,601,274	254	
	Scott (Whig)	1,386,629	42	
	Hale (Abolition)	156,297		254
1857	Buchanan (Dem.)	1,838,169	174	
	Fremont (Free Soil)	1,341,264	114	
	Fillmore (American)	874,534		31
1861	Lincoln (Rep.)	1,857,610	180	
	Breckinridge (Dem.)	847,953	72	
	Douglass (Ind. Dem.)	1,365,976	12	
	Bell (Union)	590,631	39	303
1865	Lincoln (Rep.)	2,206,131	212	
	Mcclellan (Dem.)	1,797,019	21	
1869	Grant (Rep.)	3,012,833	214	
	Seymour (Dem.)	2,703,249	80	134
1873	Grant (Rep.)	3,597,070	286	
	Greeley (Ind. and L. R.)	2,834,079		
	O'Conor (Dem.)		42	
	Black (Temp.)		1	
	Hendricks (Dem.)		42	
	Brown (Dem.)		18	
	Jenkins (Dem.)		2	
	Davis (Dem.)		1	349

*President elected by House of Representatives. †Ten States not voting. ‡Ten States not voting. Electoral votes of Louisiana, Arkansas and three of Georgia cast for Greeley, rejected.

THE Republican policy of protection to American industry has improved it until commanding the home market it is forced to seek the foreign with its excess. It has grown in excellence of all kinds, and is growing, and the country grows with it. It has originated while benefiting, and its accomplishment shows foreign capital and labor what is required for prosperity. Here is what the Democratic national platform, on which JAMES H. HOPKINS stands, falsely says of this beneficent system:

We denounce the present tariff levies, upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false principle; it defends the few at the many, not a yearly, revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactured home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the process of production, and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling and enables dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

THE *Post* hypocritically pretends to be greatly alarmed at the presence of a handful of United States soldiers in South Carolina and other White League ex-rebel States, and to apprehend in consequence all sorts of tyrannical interference with the freedom of the electoral franchise. Of course it is not sincere in this pretense. It knows very well that there is no danger of any such thing. But the law provides against that, also. It provides that "any officer of the army or navy or other person in the military or naval service, who by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise, prevents or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years." This ought to quiet all Democratic fears on that score. But the fact is, that neither the *Post* nor any other Bourbon sheet ever knew or heard of a single instance in which any man, white or black, was prevented by the Government troops from voting exactly as he wished.

WILL MR. HOPKINS answer, unequivocally, the following questions? They are brief, direct and to the point, and can be easily replied to in a positive and conclusive manner:

First—As a Representative in Congress, are you in favor of, or opposed to, refunding to the Southern States, out of the United States Treasury, the $2,492,110 direct taxes paid by them?

Second—Are you in favor of, or opposed to, refunding the cotton tax, in whole or in part, levied and collected from 1863 to 1868, and amounting to $68,072,388?

Third—Are you in favor of, or opposed to, the payment of stores and supplies taken or of rent for the use and occupation of property, including vessels, where the claim is in favor of a citizen who was disloyal during the war?

Fourth—If you are opposed to the payment of such claims, are you in favor of, and will you aid in the passage of a resolution or bill, or some declaration by the House of Representatives, against the recognition or payment of them by the United States?

The path of duty: through the custom house.

been some probability in the mid summer of 1864, became impossible, in view of the rapid military success of the North, which never failed to draw adherents to Mr. Lincoln." And then on page 575 the Democracy are congratulated on the splendid fight they made under such discouraging circumstances, *the election being held* "just after *decisive reverses had befallen the Confederates.*"

O! how HOPKINS and his crowd must have mourned as the report of those "decisive reverses" came up from the South, while the shout of the Union victories that destroyed the prospects of his party must have fallen with crushing force upon his hopes. HOPKINS trained with that crowd during the entire war, yet now he says he was a good Union man. He is now with the same party—a party of avowed free traders, supporting TILDEN, HENDRICKS and free trade, and yet he is a tariff man! Out upon such shameless fraud. He must presume that men are as ignorant as he is dishonest in making such pretensions.

Men of the HOPKINS stripe make a great blow from the fact that many Democrats went into the war; but they fail to tell you that such men did not constitute the Democratic party that HOPKINS adhered to and supported—they were in the army—they were not at home opposing every measure to prosecute the war, and hold secret council with the commissions of JEFF. DAVIS. It is true that thousands of men who had acted with the Democratic party were good patriots, and voluntarily enlisted, but very few such ever returned to the Democratic fold, or voted its ticket. Men like TILDEN, HENDRICKS, HOPKINS & Co. who opposed the war have no right to claim credit for the action of the patriotic men of their party who went into the public service against the advice of the leaders of the peace-at-any-price Democracy. The VALLANDIGHAMS, PENDLETONS, SEYMOURS, WOODS, BUCKALEWS were the kind HOPKINS soldiered with, and the rebel historian when he speaks of the "Northern Democracy" means the organized body of men who met at Chicago in 1864 and declared the war a failure, and who supported McCLELLAN for the Presidency. Such men should not be permitted to hide behind the Democrat who gallantly served his country.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wendell Phillips is pulverizing Charles Francis Adams in a highly satisfactory manner.

James Raizer and John Stropp are the names of two New York barbers who are in partnership together.

If you wan to know your real character go to your best friend and your worst enemy, and then strike a fair average.

A Minnesota girl has been serving as a brakeman on a railway. Many girls serve as breakmen on the railway of life.

Murad, the ex-Sultan, has been attacked with lymphomania, which will probably transform him into a paralytic idiot.

A portion of the Empress Eugenie's laces which were seized about a year ago in Washington, will be sold at auction next week.

The London *Economist* thinks that if America were to re-adopt its old silver coinage, metal would soon advance in price to its old value.

Milton's grandest poem has been turned into music by Rubenstein, under the title "Verlorenes Paradies," and has been presented to the Hamburgers.

Canadian insurance statistics for the past seven years show a profit of $1,590,714, the paid-up capital amounting to $20,299,563, and premiums to $18,738,227.

Autumn leaves from the trees on the Centennial Exhibition grounds are being gathered for preservation as mementoes of the show and of the centennial year.

A rural New York paper has made the astonishing discovery that at the New York Aquarium "a mammalia and a five whale" are among "the chief objects of interest."

The experiments with the eighty-one ton gun having been concluded, the London *Times* says it possesses to the full all the highest attributes which were expected of it.

For the past twenty years the nations have been building iron-clads. Should there be a European war the test will be applied for the first time on a really grand scale.

St. George Mivart, an eminent naturalist, says that for a while he accepted Darwin's theory, but he has been compelled to give it up for scientific reasons. It is plausible but not true.

The rapid development of the Presbyterian Church in this country has been very remarkable. It numbers 241 presbyteries, 5,394 ministers and licentiates and 6,796 congregations, with 613,368 communicants.

There was a certain laughable streak of human nature in that man of total abstinence who, on drinking a milk punch by mistake, enthusiastically cried out, "Heavens! What a cow. Is she for sale?"

Poets who have been tormented by the mad desire of finding a rhyme to "multitude" will be delighted to learn that in the village of Cromer, England, there is a family which rejoices in the name of "Bultitude."

Fossil human foot-prints are in danger of becoming common. A Connecticut farmer has dug up a sand-stone now, with four deeply-set but indistinct impressions, as if moccasined feet were pressed into very soft mud.

They have had a convention of drummers and fifers in Connecticut, where the ages of the contestants ranged from eight to eighty. Such an ear-piercing burst of music was never heard before in the Nutmeg State.

Some Alabama cotton growers are trying the experiment of sending unginned cotton to England. The cotton is first sun-dried, then pressed into bales as in the case of hot cotton, bagged and bound, and thus sent to market, seed and all. The object is to get the English market for the seed and waste, as well as the clean cotton.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
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3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

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4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON.
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARREL,	23.	WILLIAM NEER,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN.
13.	F. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER.		

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CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DIST
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward
STATE SENATE—FORTY-
JOHN G. NEWMYE
STATE SEN
JNO. GILFIL
ASS
JAMES D. W
HENRY M. LO ay City.
WILLIAM H. G t, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pitt
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTR
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth war
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth
ASSEMBLY—FIFT
JOSEPH A. STON
W. H. McGILL, W p.
ASSEMBLY—
VINCENT MI ste.
WILLIAM H ough.
B. F. KENN , Pittsburgh.
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NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
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GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital	$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	515,353 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment	78,138 07
Net Surplus	616,158 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	715,200 00
United States Bonds (market value)	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)	47,845 00
Bank Stocks (market value)	6,500 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals	3,462 45
Real Estate	50 487 34
Interest and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 23, 1876.

The week opened quietly but steadily in banking circles, without any features of especial briskness. There is some movement of currency to the country for the purpose of moving produce to market, and there is a fair demand for discounts. Bankers are well supplied with loanable funds and their regular customers find no difficulties in obtaining all the accommodations they want on acceptable security. While it is conceded that a better feeling in trade has set in, it is nevertheless true that it has not proceeded very far, and as yet requires economy and close watching to give assurance of its contiguance. The money market, which is always a good test of the business movement, shows but little change in rates for money, we believe, but the advance in notes is not so great as to argue any very marked recovery of confidence. Those who are urged to use money in industrial pursuits are slow and cautious, lest they may not find consumers in the near future at remunerative prices. Lenders, while having an abundance of loanable funds, scan closely the character of the collateral offered in security for its prompt payment. That being the case the money market continues quiet and rates rule low and steady. Prime commercial paper rules at 8@10 per cent., the usual rate being the lower figures; a few gilt-edged notes and paper secured by prompt collaterals at 7. Eastern exchange is in good supply and rules at par in settlements between the banks, with counter rates nominal.

—We have had to much said in America about the great preponderance of fixed forms of investment for capital over floating forms that it was really believed to have been one of the chief causes of the panic and crash. But a writer in the London *Pall Mall Gazette* makes precisely the same complaint about England, saying "the three years of distress have cured effectually the undue conversion of floating into fixed capital." How this can be true when during the whole period of stagnation floating capital has been in vast excess everywhere, and vainly seeking investment in any profitable and safe form, we cannot understand. The abuses and excesses of credit, to which the *Gazette* alludes as having been purged away, are not to be classed among fixed forms of investment, but are clearly in the floating category; and it is exactly in that abuse of credit that the troubles chiefly lay. A reliable investment of any kind that offers good security and a moderate return finds ready acceptance, and the fact of the form being fixed is no drawback, since all such investments are convertible. If there was not so much money withheld from fixed forms to take the chances of speculation and discounting there would not be so many excesses and abuses of credit. But in all probability it is the activity of capital in these floating forms that stimulates enterprises of a substantial nature requiring heavy investments in fixed forms. At the present time the dearth of such undertakings is general and shows no sign of change.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following with reference to the branding of counterfeit bills that pass into the hands of bankers:

The banks of Boston do not so far seem to have given the new United States law requiring them to brand plainly all the bad bills that come into their hands the attention it deserves and demands. A few of the banks have procured neat stamps, and specimens of their work have made their appearance, but other banking institutions appear hardly aware of the requirements of the law, since they allow the dangerous bills described in our heading to go back to the parties deposited unmutilated.

The proportion of worthless national bills in circulation is very small, when we take into consideration the volume of national bank circulation. Under the old State system there was a far greater proportion of counterfeiting, and as for all creations a banky tell-tale of very large experience in the business has never yet fallen in with a single altered national bank note.

—Few people have any adequate idea of the nominal value of the bonds and shares quoted by the boards of stock brokers in the several large cities of the world. In this city, in which the stock business is light compared with that done at New York and California, it is still very large, while in London it is probably more than at all the cities in this country combined. We cannot at present form any just estimate of the amount of stock operations in all of the United States, but have an estimate of the latter done on the London Stock Exchange two years ago, which then put it about $22,750,000,000, and at the present time no doubt exceeds that amount. There is also well on toward $270,000,000 more, not on its list, comprising the capital of small joint-stock enterprises, mines and all kinds, country banks, &c., which London and provincial stock brokers in fact—and have been investing in the new 5% per cent. loan by eight national banks of Boston. These banks are used to require the 5 per cents heretofore held by the Treasury as security for bank circulation. The following list gives the names of the banks and the amounts of 4½ per cents taken by each: Merchants' National Bank, $2,000,000; Shawmut National Bank, $900,000; National Webster Bank, $444,000; Revere National Bank, $252,000; National Bank of Commerce, $400,000; Eliot National Bank, $400,000; Hanover National Bank, $252,000; Roxbury $200,000; Continental National Bank, $250,000. Total, $2,761,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
October 23, 1876.	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6's—1881, coup.	108½	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	108½
U. S. 5's—1881	108½	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	108½
U. S. 5's—1865	107	107	107	107	107	107
U. S. 5-20's—1865, new	112	112¼	112¼	112	112	112
U. S. 5-20's—1865, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20's—1867	113½	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20's—1868	113½	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 10-40's—registered	110½	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	110½
U. S. 10-40's—coupons	110½	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	110½
U. S. 5-20's—1867, coupons	113½	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 5-20's—1868, coupons	113½	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	113½
Currency 6's—registered	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Currency 6's—coupons	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Western Union Tel.	71¾	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	129					
Adams Express	95½					
Wells-Fargo Express	80¼					
American Express	62					
United States Express	68					
New York Central	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104¼
Erie	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Michigan Central	48	48	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Michigan Southern	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	88	88
Cleveland & Pitts.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Chicago & Northwest	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do. preferred	69	69	69	69	69	69
Rock Island	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
St. Paul common	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Do. preferred	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½	60½
Wabash, common	6					
Fort Wayne	101					
Ohio & Mississippi	16	16	16	16	16	16
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135	135
N. J. Central	36	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
Hannibal & St. Joe	13	13	13	13	13	13
Iron Mountain	43	43	43	43	43	43
C. C. & I. C.	22	22	22	22	22	22
S. Carolinas, April	32	32	32	32	32	32
S. Carolinas, July	32					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	48¾	
Reading	24¾	24¾	
United Cos. of N. J.			136½
Pgh., Tit'lle & Buffalo	9¾	9¾	
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾	
Allegheny Valley			102½
Central Transportation	38¾	39¼	
Empire Transportation	47	47	
P. C. & St. L. mort. b'ds	81	82	

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@7 per cent. Customs receipts $291,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $49,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling weak at 483¾@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined to 109¾ in the morning, but there was more activity toward the close of the day on dispatches announcing the probable alliance of Roumania with Russia, and the price advanced to 110. The opening figure was 109¾. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent., and borrowing rates flat, 1, 2 and 3 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. In railroad bonds the leading feature was Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, which rose from 36 to 37, on unusually large business. Union Pacific firsts declined to 105¾; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons remained firm at 75¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, LaCrosse division, sold at 85; Toledo & Wabash and consolidated sinking funds at 86@86¾. State bonds neglected. The stock market opened firm and some of the leading shares advanced. Subsequently, however, a weaker feeling set in and there was a decline of from ¼ to ½ per cent., the latter on St. Paul shares. After noon the market became steady with no recovery to speak of. There was also an increased activity and a general advance in stocks owing to a combination of causes. A cable telegram from London reported Roumania as having resolved upon declaring her independence, hence the war fever was reported to subside. Since then other cause for the increasing firmness of quotations was reports of the latest negotiations for the settlement of the railroad war had made such progress that the end was likely to be reached this week. Still another favorable cause was the large receipts of grain at Chicago. In final sales the market showed an advance of from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 13@13½ and preferred from 27¾ to 29¾; Lake Shore rose from 60 to 63, and closed at the latter price; Michigan Central from 47¾ to 48¾; Ohio & Mississippi from 15¾ to 16¾; Pacific Mail from 24¾ to 25, Erie from 11¾ to 11¾; Northwestern common from 40¾ to 41¾, preferred from 69¾ to 70; Rock Island from 102¼ to 102½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 95¾ to 96, and Jersey Central from 36¾ to 37. Most of the transactions were in small volumes, of which Lake Shore reached 21,000 shares, Michigan Central 4,000, Rock Island, 17,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 20,000 Lake Shore, 4,300 Michigan Central, 5,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 4,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	71¾	Do. preferred	82
Quicksilver	14¾	C., C. & I.	40¾
Do. preferred	16	New Central	104½
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	28
Maripposa		Do. preferred	55
Do. preferred	64	Ft. Wayne	101
Adams Express	95	Terre Haute	3¼
Wells-Fargo Exp.	80	Do. preferred	9
American Express	62	Chicago & Alton	99½
United States Ex.	68	Do. preferred	109
New York Central	104	Ohio & Mississippi	16
Erie	11¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	16
Do. preferred	21	Delaware & Lack.	96
Harlem	135¾	Missouri Pacific	38¾
Do. preferred	135	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	48¾	Indiana Central	8¾
Panama	129	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115
Lake Shore	60¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	15¾
Illinois Central	88¾	Central Pac. bonds	109¾
Cleve. and Pitts.	89	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	40¾	Do. land grants	100¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	108¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	112¾	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	111¾
5-20's, 1867	113¾	10-40's, coupons	111¾
5-20's, 1868	113¾	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, new	39
Tennessee, new	44	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	30		

LONDON, October 23, 5 p. M.—The steady advance in consols and other international stocks, which fell during last week's panic, indicate a prevailing impression here this week is not imminent, and that a peaceable solution of the Eastern question is not impossible. The *Times* says there is, perhaps, danger that unreasonable alarms may be succeeded by unreasonable hopes, but it is evident that we need not despair of seeing the crisis pass away without an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. The same opinion is noticeable in other quarters. The recent excitement has had the effect of demonstrating what would be the attitude of the Powers in case of an ultimatum withdrawn Russia. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank of England on balance to-day was £101,000. Consols 94 15-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 108; new 5's, 105¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 10½; preferred 18.

PARIS, October 23.—Rentes 104 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 23.—United States bonds New 5's 101¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—Gold 109¾@110¾; sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 5.35¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 23, 1876.

Business opened up with tolerable activity to-day, a satisfactory business being done in nearly all branches. The alterations in prices were not very marked or decided, but included a number of important staples. Oats are slightly easier and may be quoted 1@2 cent off, while corn and rye are a shade higher. In produce, chestnuts are lower, while potatoes are more active, though not quotably altered. The only quotable alteration in provisions is a reduction of ¼c in lard, while groceries are wholly unchanged with a firm feeling on sugars and coffees; we note reductions in new raisins and Palermo lemons. Petroleum exhibited more strength to-day and stocked up to $1 20, the last quotation of which we have advices. The effect of the European war news in the New York and Chicago markets resulted in a slightly unsettled feeling in prices here; and business men were generally disposed to await developments before extending operations. This feeling is passing away, and business continues this week on about the same basis as a week ago.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since last week are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,875	Apples, bbls	730
Corn, bus	1,870	Cheese, boxes	910
Meal, bus	150	Butter, pkgs	65
Oats, bus	4,600	Bacon, lbs	158
Rye, bus	360	Potatoes, bus	2,410
Hay, tons	114	Tallow, lbs	600

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers usually charge advance. Prices on grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady with somewhat increased receipts, and a slight change in values. Wheat is steady, with prime grades readily taken by millers and shippers. Prime to choice red winter at $1 22@1 25; amber do $1 25@1 28; white $1 25@1 32. Corn has been coming in quite freely, but the demand was sufficient to raise prices on shelled about a cent. At the close buyers seemed pretty well stocked up, and the market was quiet and weak at advance. We note sales of 1 car yellow car at 56c; 1 car do 57c. We quote shelled 56c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons Palermo, ₱ box, $6 50. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do 1oz, $2 00; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

October 23.—In the crude market to-day more strength was shown, and the market made an advance of 7¼@8c, closing firm in the afternoon at about the highest point of the day. Refined continued nominal on Eastern deliveries, and ruled steady to the home trade at unchanged figures.

CRUDE—The market to-day has been steadier and prices have advanced 7¼@10c. Opening at 83 12¼, on free bids it ran up to $3 20¾, then reacted to $3 13, again advanced to $3 20 and afterwards fluctuating between these points, a steady price of $3 20 was established and is now held at 5 P. M. Shipment was quiet with no open bids, and may be quoted at certificate prices. Well rates are same as certificates.

REFINED—The trade in round lots and Eastern deliveries continues nominal and practically at a standstill. Refiners hold firmly at 26c for Eastern deliveries, with the exception of a few outside holders, the volume of their offerings not being sufficient to affect the tendency with which the combination holds its rates. On the other hand there are no buyers at that price. The home trade is active and steady at 25c. We quote round lots of five hundred and thousand barrels nominally at 21¾@22c; car lots to the home trade at 22¾@23c; Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are quoted at 25@26c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet and easy at $1 20 for city; $1 05 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 23, closing 21.—The market is still dull but quotations remain nominal prices. Crude is quoted here at 13c in bulk, and 17c in barrels; refined 26c in barrels and 23c in cases; city prices 25c. Philadelphia quotations are: Crude in barrels at Philadelphia is quoted at 20c. Refined at Baltimore was nominally 23c.

OIL CITY, October 23.—Market firmer at $3 22½.

TITUSVILLE, October 23.—Upper room nominally $3 00.

PARKERS, October 23.—Market speculative United certificates advanced from $3 15 to $3 18; now weaker and offered at $3 18½; shipments offered at $3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—Market quiet; standard white 26c asked; crude 13c; cases 20c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 23.—Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 12½c; refined 26c; cases 30c; naphtha 16c.

LIVERPOOL, October 23.—Refined petroleum 18s.@18s.; spirits do 9d. Developments before extending operations. This feeling is passing away, and business continues this week on about the same basis as a week ago.

ANTWERP, October 23.—Refined petroleum 47½ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels
Crude receipts by A. V. R. R.	1,920
Refined shipments by A. V. R. R.	50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 23, 1876.

Business called us out to the East End early this morning when we found a heavy amount of stock coming in, among which was a train of cattle and hogs over one hundred cars in length of the last week. We quote strictly fresh at 6@7c per pound.

FLOUR—Choice are quoted at 6@6½c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 5@5½c.

BUTTER—We note a fair demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ lb; domestic 20@25c.

POULTRY—Is in fair demand. We quote chickens by the coop at 10@12c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts continue to increase and the market shows more activity. There is some irregularity in prices, some dealers reporting an advance, while others report a slight reduction. We heard of a sale of a car of Early Rose and Garnets mixed at 70c on track, which certainly indicates higher rates. The general quotation is, however, at 65@70c per bushel for prime peachblows on track, and 70@75c per bushel from store. Jersey sweets $3 00@3 25 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

ONIONS—The market is easy and rather quiet, the season being about over. Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00@2 15 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Trade is moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 25 per bbl.

Provisions.

Trade is steady as regards volume, the demand being moderate for immediate consumptive requirements. The range of values is generally unchanged with the exception of lard, which is about ½c lower in the larger packages. Beef is rather neglected.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were unchanged at 15c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon is steady and we quote sugar-cured at 14c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½@10c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Refined and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12½c ₱ lb; in 3 ₱ candies 12½c; in 5-lb candies 13c ₱ lb; in 3 ₱ pails 14½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 6-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb. Leaf lard rules at 11½@12c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is unchanged. We quote at 75c per gallon; No. 1 at 70c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 62c; strictly winter-strained oil is worth 5c advance on these figures; miners' oil, white winter, 62c; yellow winter 57@62c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@8c ₱ lb; rough 5¾@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The demand for staple groceries is moderate, and the trade shows no very remarkable features, such as call for extended notices. The feeling in both coffees and sugars is quite firm, though there is no quotable alteration. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24	c Standard A	10¾@11 c
Choice Rio	23	c Granulated	10¾@10¾c
Prime Rio	22	c Do. extra C	10¾@10¾c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	9¾@ 9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	c Do. yellow	9¼@ 9¼c
Java	30	c Franklin, B	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11½c
Rio, in papers	26	c Crushed	11½c
21 grades do.	24½@25	c Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	25½@26	c Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	31	c *Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java, in bulk	30½	c Strip ch. N. O.	70c
Teas.		Prime	62@65c
Young Hyson	25@91	c Good	55@60c
Gunpowder	35@	c *Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@2	0 Ex. white drips	61@65c
Japan	25@3	0 Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25@	5 Lower grades	25@35c
Fancy do	1	00 *Soaps.*	
Souchong	28@	7 Irish soap, ₱ box	4 20
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Choice Carolina	7½@7	8 Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Prime	7	6¾c Gold do	6 25
Rangoon	7	c Extra olive do	3 50
Louisiana	7	c Do. X	2 50
Starch.		₱ lb German mottled do	5½c
Pearl	8½@8	c California, ₱ box	4 20
Sweet potato	7½@8	c Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5c
Corn	7½@8	c Bi-carb, in packages	5 c
Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in papers	5½c
Cassia	15	c *Candles.*	
Allspice	17	c Star, full weight	16 c
Cassia	20@23	c Stearine	11@13 c
Nutmegs	1	15 c Mould	10@12c
Pepper	18	c Sperm	30c

FISH—We have no change to record in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales regular. The card rates are:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$25 00	Round herring	$ 3 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod	
No. 1 medium	11 00	Bank, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	9 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 50; London layers, new, ₱ box, $2 50; Valentias, new, 11½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8½@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 35c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons Palermo, ₱ box, $6 50. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

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VINEGAR—Trade is moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

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Sweet potato	7½@8	c Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5c
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Spices (whole.)		Bi-carb, in papers	5½c
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Steamship Notes.

We condense the following from the Philadelphia *Price Current:* The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the crews of the life-saving stations on the coasts to enter upon duty from the first of November.

A naval school ship is to be made of the Constitution. The process of transformation is now going on at Kaign's Point. She was formerly known as the "Old Ironsides."

A severe storm proved very much for the steamship Sylvia, hence for Havre, and she and her cargo of oats now repose at the bottom of the Atlantic.

Ship captains in neighboring ports are taking advantage of the existing dullness in the freight market, by making extensive alterations to their vessels. Double-deckers bid fair to be abundant in the future.

Captain Cornelius L. Brady, who brought

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address or the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 23, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				—WIND.—		
7 A. M.	29.427	61	94	Calm	.....	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	29.370	53	79	S. W.	18 m'ls	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.385	57	86	N. W.	8 m'ls	Lt. rain

Mean barometer.....29.382 Highest thermom.....61
Mean thermom.....55.0 Lowest thermom.....52
Rainfall.....0.07

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
October 23, 1876, 10:43 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height above barom.	Ther. at 7 P. M.	Rainf'l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	29.87	52	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.78	50	..	Clear.
Davenport	29.71	51	.08	Lt. rain.
Denver	30.19	41	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.77	49	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.67	55	.07	Lt. rain
Leavenworth	29.79	60	..	Clear.
Louisville	29.81	49	..	Clear.
Memphis	29.92	54	..	Clear.
Nashville	29.91	49	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.89	49	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.72	51	..	Cloudy.
Portland, Org.	30.08	54	..	Cloudy.
Salt Lake	30.07	30	..	Clear.
San Diego	30.02	63	..	Clear.
San Francisco	29.98	65	..	Clear.
Santa Fe	30.00	49	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.09	58	..	Clear.
St. Louis	29.76	51	..	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.89	57	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.88	55	..	Clear.

Attention, Marching Clubs.

The captains of the Republican marching clubs of Allegheny county are requested to meet at headquarters on next Wednesday evening.

A Centennial Straw

A vote was taken yesterday on a Centennial train from Cleveland to Philadelphia, with the following result: Hayes and Wheeler, 289; Tilden and Hendricks, 118; Peter Cooper, 8. The ladies on the train voted as follows: Hayes and Wheeler, 101; Tilden and Hendricks, 28; Peter Cooper, 1.

Accident at Sewickley.

At twelve o'clock yesterday, as the Leetsdale Accommodation train was nearing Sewickley, Mr. Henry Shearer, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and son of Mr. Jacob Shearer, a conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, fell backward from the rear platform of one of the coaches, and was hurled with considerable violence against a pile of cinders, sustaining severe injuries of the head and shoulders. He was carried to the office of Dr. Murray, and after his wounds were dressed he was taken to the house of his father, in New Brighton.

A Theory of the Zug's Mill Explosion

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 23, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Many theories have been advanced to explain the Zug explosion, but none of them agrees with all of the evidence. Let us try to reconcile all points. That the boilers were sound and in good condition can not be denied, and will not be denied by a man of any judgment. It would have been a blessing to many had they been otherwise. We are all acquainted with the phenomena which take place where water is thrown on red-hot iron. Precisely the same phenomena took place in the boilers at Zug's mills before the explosion occurred. We will suppose the engineer to have examined the boiler some time before the explosion took place. On examining them he found them empty, he immediately turned on a full head of water, filled them up, tried them and found they were all full to the second gauge. He was satisfied and walked away. This occurred five minutes before the explosion. But we remember the water was thrown on the hot stoves. The boilers being empty, the flues were of course red hot. When they were filled up with cold water, but the water took the spheroidal state and stood aloof from the flues until its pressure had cooled them down sufficiently to allow it to come in contact. To bring them to this state occupied several minutes; as Burke states, five minutes. When they did come in contact with each other, the flues were still so intensely hot that when the water came in contact with them, or contact, thus explaining why there were no people scalded. The safety valve could not afford a sufficient means of escape, as there was no other means of escape, the steam, with a fearful force, burst the boilers.

F. D. BOWEN.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Present: Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson.

OPINIONS RENDERED.

John Porterfield & Co.'s appeal from the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed, with costs, and the appeal dismissed.

The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company vs. William C. Kroegher. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Martin Briggs vs. Peter Wolf, administrator. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. the School Directors of the Eighth ward sub-school district. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

John Buckenstein vs. J. J. Herman, trustee, &c. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees of the Philadelphia, Erie & Northern Railroad Company, vs. Mitchell and Allen for use, Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of Thomas Mellon and wife from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county in the matter of the petition of the estate of N. Negley, Jr. Decree affirmed with costs, and the appeal dismissed.

The Second National Loan and Homestead Association vs. Samuel Hudson. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

A. A. Wilson & Co. vs. The Neshannock Iron Company. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Nicholas Pfransinger and wife vs. David Hutchinson. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company vs. Wm. A. Campbell. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas A. McFarland vs. Clark & Goodwin *et al.* Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Duff vs. D. Gilmore & Sons. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment affirmed.

Annie M. Parsons vs. the Keystone National Bank. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Hamilton vs. Wm. Wilson and J. W. Donaldson. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

F. W. Hetchell vs. Lewis Emery, Jr. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Phillips *et al.* vs. the Allegheny Car and Transportation Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Holland & Johnston vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Franklin county. Judgment reversed.

Daniel Hetzenbaugh. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas Speed and wife vs. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed, and *venire cause de novo* awarded.

Bowman vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

O'Hara vs. Baum. Error to Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Porter *et al.* vs. Bigler. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Kilgore, and Darlington vs. the United States, are elsewhere reported.

ADMISSIONS.

Francis J. Kessee, of Somerset county, was admitted to the court on motion of W. H. Koontz.

George W. Hood, of Indiana county, was admitted on motion of John N. Banks, Esq.

ARGUMENTS.

Appeal of the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant. Argued by Cowan for appellant and Hamilton contra.

Shellhamer *et al.* vs. Ashbaugh. Argued by Golden and Painter for plaintiff in error, and Gilpin contra.

United States District Court—Judge Kotcham.

Joseph A. Sterrett, bankrupt, Erie county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain personal property discovered and confirmed *nisi.*

Albert Moss and Wm. D. Knap, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Each of said bankrupts filed a petition for discharge, and an order was made on each for final hearing before Register Willard on the 15th prox.

J. F. Baker, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. The assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed *nisi.*

H. Wangsman, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Bankrupt's motion for injunction against Samuel Guthrie *et al.*, Argued by Mr. Harve for and Mr. Klingsmith against an injunction.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ewing and White.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM THOMANN FOR THE MURDER OF ARTHUR KUHLMAN.

The court took up the case of William Thomann, indicted for the murder of August Kuhlmann.

District Attorney Montooth, John Coyle and W. C. Stillwagon appear for the prosecution; and Thomas M. Marshall, Josiah Cohen and Fred. Lutey, for the defense.

The following are the names of the jurors drawn in the case: Wm. H. McConnell, foreman; David Beck, John Brash, Samuel Sturgeon, Howard Day, Wm. Stewart, Isaac Weaver, Abijah Hays, Dickson Ballce, John Graitge, John Nelson, John Herron.

The circumstances of this case have been fully reported, and are still fresh in the public mind. The prisoner and the deceased were engaged in the butchering business, in Allegheny City, as partners. The first intimation of trouble was given about two o'clock on the morning of the 27th of June last, when the neighbors heard a strange, whining noise in front of the shop, and, getting from their beds, discovered Thomann walking back and forth wringing his hands and groaning in agony over some terrible burns on his neck and face. Smoke was issuing from the shop, and upon forcing the door Kuhlmann was found lying dead in bed, the clothing of which was on fire. His skull had been crushed in, and the bed clothing was bloody. A bloody ax was found on the floor, showing how the murderous work had been done. There was a smell of oil over the floor, which led to the discovery of an oil can, the contents of which had been used to make sure the burning. Thomann's story was that he had been wakened from sleep by a man standing over him with an ax, who, when he made an outcry, struck him on the head. He then attacked Kuhlman. Meantime he had fired the place, and Thomann was unable in making his escape. This was his story, and on the strength of it several characters known to after a hearing, there being no evidence against them. Thomann's story was discredited, and he was soon after arrested and held to answer a charge of murder. The case was brought into court he pleaded not guilty, and the trial proceeded.

After the opening by Mr. Stillwagon, a number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the Commonwealth. The testimony did not differ materially from that adduced on the inquest, except in this—that several of the witnesses testified that the two partners were on good terms, and did not quarrel, especially as had been alleged. The testimony for the prosecution had not been concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived.

CALL FOR CITIZENS MASS MEETING.

At Academy of Music on Thursday Evening, October 26

The citizens generally of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity who are in favor of the success, at the approaching election, of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and for Congress, and the State Legislature, are invited to meet on Thursday evening, 26th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Academy of Music, to give public expression to their views on the great importance of continuing the ascendency of the Republican party and securing the success of its candidates.

C. G. Hussey, J. K. Morehead, A. Garrison, George A. Berry, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. F. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Robert Wood, Wm. D. Scaife & Sons, Joseph Woodwell, J. B. Laughlin, Wm. Thaw, jr., Wm. Wall, Joseph R. Woodwell, Wm. Hasbach, W. Van Kirk, Wm. J. Morris, R. P. Kennedy & Co., Wm. G. Price & Co., Robert C. Schmertz & Co., A. G. Barnett, D. Strouse, Friedrich Kieselbach, R. F. Jones, H. Lahmeads, John McNally, James Shannon, James Littell, Verner, Siebers, Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Lindsay, Sterrit & Co., Voigt, Mahood & Co., Carter Bros. & Co., John A. Brashear, W. K. Kirkpatrick, Curry & Hutchinson, J. Fullerton & Son, Wm. B. Hays & Son, R. & W. Hunkinson, John B. Herron, John Wilson & Son, W. N. Hobbs, J. L. Dunseath & Co., E. E. Francis, Abdiel, McClure & Co., John I. Williams, D. Desmuyer, Samuel H. Johnson, F. G. Segebrook, Brewer Scott, John Brislin, A. McFarlane Johnson, Henry Ramsay, John Stevens, Thomas McElroy, B. H. Fribach, H. Wagner, Michael Giles, Jacob Souters, Henry Doret, W. Heckert, C. W. Scott, John H. Fraul, Theodore Klaiber, John Woods, Thomas Fredrick, Joseph Dorsett, W. M. Hersh, J. E. Schwartz, Thomas J. May, R. E. Fenney, W. A. Robinson, John B. Jones, A. C. Montgomery, C. C. Cozad, William Digby, Sr., D. D. Dailey, Peyton H. Taylor, E. J. Cooper, W. H. Mundell, G. W. Jackson, John Horn, John C. Aitrich, W. R. Gormly, O. M. Edwards, Norman Wilkins, Laing & Mckalip, James Wood, G. Cassell, T. Brown, D. Mingle, Mich Kober, James McNeil, James Blakes, Thomas McNeil, William Johnston, John McFall, Charles Smith, Joseph Coughe, George Manchester, Thomas McNeil, Sr., Alexander Black, George A. Woods, H. Lloyd, jr., C. C. Flower, J. Divine, Henry Rahnell, Joseph Leonard, Richard Sloan, R. D. Nesbit, C. C. Dickey, W. Wilhelm, Samuel Cooke, C. Fritchman, G. C. Miller, O. H. Bateman, Joseph T. Johnston, James H. Weich, Chess, Smythe & Co., Charles McFairman, Wolfe, Howard & Co., W. D. Wood & Co., J. B. Canfield, John O. Phillips, J. C. Risher & Co., C. C. Gamble, W. E. Frazer, jr., James Watson, J. B. Scott & Co., G. Follansbee, James E. Cookson, John Spencer, John Grant, John Bissell, Frank Stone, W. W. Wilson, George Mains, James Girdwood, Gordon McCrae, Andrew Woods, John Hamilton, Conrad Breltnauer, William Muller, Adam Wentz, R. W. Hank, William Stewart, Luke Bradley & Manufacturer, William J. Aber, John Strasburger, G. S. Woodson, A. D. Johnson, H. J. Haine, John McCartney, Chas. Ferree, M. V. B. Sallade, John Bachman, John A. Brown, Henry R. Earnest, Frank Welsh, Hiram Hill, Z. W. Dean, jr., Charles Anderson, Wm. J. Printer, Mavis B. Appleton, Samuel Moody, Frank Albert, Arch Lowrie, Alexander Lobster, W. D. Young, Thomas Evans, John A. Negley, A. W. Cluney, T. M. Coyle, H. G. Hoerner, C. R. B. Roomson, James Saint, George M. Lewis, Saint Bros., John Robinson, Wm. F. Donley, Charles A. Smith, J. J. Kell, James Cristy, George Evans, J. J. Brantz, Samuel Marshall, James Mack, John Rogers, Wm. Ayers, S. Agey, W. A. Shaer, Wm. Pfaum, Wm. Fleming, Jr., Bonnhorst, F. Sc. Chas. L. Fitzhugh, C. Poindexter, A. A. Stenner, J. M. Brownson, Hermann Burland, Thomas Henderson, Thomas F. Jelly, Henry Wilson, Jas. M. Dickson, James Cromlish, G. Cox, Jas. Hanlon, Wm. Hopkins, Jas. Hosler, David Thompson, C. N. Campbell, Isaac Hopkins, T. Sagginan, J. Kimbel, J. H. Rodgers, Wm. Hasbach, Henry Osterieter, Samuel Bowman, S. H. Spieker, Samuel Keraghan, Robert A. Alexander, H. C. Stevens, W. C. Stevens, Antone Hartman, Charles Haas, Albert Graham, Thomas Lloyd, E. F. Schauweker, Albert Wilson, John Kennedy, John F. Belug, Charles S. Reppert, D. S. Anderson, A. Bradley, W. F. Bickel, A. B. Mahaffey, R. M. Davis, H. J. Miller, John McCallister, H. S. King, Ph. Wagner, jr., G. D. Pauman, A. A. Eckert, E. Beck, Spencer McKay & Co., Hussey, Wells & Co., M. Cody, L. N. Withey, Joshua Rhodes, Caldwell & Bro., Z. Wainwright & Co., D. E. Stewart, Sam. D. Warncastle, Geo. A. Cook, D. B. Galway, D. A. Stewart, Will P. Dilworth, W. Montgomery, Geo. Mortimer, Charles Schaffer, Jr., Henry Garling, John H. Auth, Ernest Hirth, Chr. Hair, Peter Banker, A. Reno, Evan Jones, G. Lobinger, George Berger, Lewis Gerth, Thomas Bradley, J. M. Stewart, John Appig, Joseph Stacy, J. B. Allison, Samuel Johnson, G. Grettengel, A. McCartney, W. N. Frew, John J. Zimmerman, L. L. Doty, Fread. Hoffmaster, John Clark, Thos. H. Thorn, J. R. Day, W. S. Hamilton, Chas. Fitch, Wm. Byers, S. Schoenman, Jos. H. Moore, J. Childs, W. G. Clark, Henry Oldham, Wm. Clinesmith, Jno. Clinesmith, James Wessel, Samuel Augustine, James Meehan, Henry Aston, Henry Kraft, S. George, jr., W. H. Riddle, Thomas Moffett, James H. Willock, B. F. Pulpress, Peter Reilly, David Richey, Charles Schleiper, A. Moore, John H. Lotz, Charles C. Mellor, W. H. Riddle, Benjamin Thomas, H. C. Stewart, James Williamson, R. C. Stevenson, J. L. Ward, S. Gwinner, Samuel L. Wood, G. W. Conrad, B. Q. Wood, jr., Charles H. Lowe, John F. Wilcox, J. J. Speer, S. H. Sloan, Samuel Grawford, Hance Crawford, J. R. Parker, Wash Lowry, D. Wightman, Wm. O. Mohler, T. M. McKee, J. T. Cunningham, John L. Dougherty, O. B. Ryall, Ely Wood, Jacob Hershey, Wm. M. Denison, Wm. M. Lyon, L. Little, George Shiras, Jr., Henry Taylor, J. H. Hoid, T. Hervey, John Allen, Joseph Walton, J. R. McCune, John F. Dravo, Charles Lockhart, Shoenberger, Blair & Co., Miles S. Humphreys, Richard Perry, Adolph H. Bocking, Terence Campbell, John C. Harper, Wm. A. Campbell, George Knobel, Jacob Bunker, Jacob Knaus, A. & D. H. Chambers, James A. McDevitt, John W. Wright, A. A. Devore, James Bond, G. B. Rathfon, Sam'l Clarke & Son, John Clarke, Wm. M. Clarke, Wm. H. Hays, J. L. Leech, Mathew B. Preston, Isaac E. Wade, Chas. Hays, W. W. Chaplin, J. B. Stephenson, E. G. Hofmann, T. H. Miller, Pressly Neville Chaplin, Mathias Gerster, Mercer B. Cooper, Henry H. Fick, John S. Hays, John Hall.

THE COUNTY TREASURERSHIP.

The Supreme Court Oust Colonel Kilgore and Award the Office to Mr. J G. Murray.

The decision in the case of the Commonwealth *ex. rel.* the Attorney General *vs.* Samuel Kilgore, was rendered yesterday by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and is as follows:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex relatione* Attorney General *vs.* Samuel Kilgore Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Motion of the Court by Chief Justice Agnew.

The position of the counsel for Samuel Kilgore is that he was elected on the ratification and adoption of the new Constitution, and at the first election under it, and was, therefore, entitled to hold the office for three years from the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law." The term of Kilgore having expired on the first Monday of March, 1874, after the Constitution took effect, it is evident the office became open to the operation of the new Constitution by the general election of November, 1874, when an election to fill the office under the new Constitution could be held, unless we read the words "or in the 20th section of the schedule. The words of that section are these: "All persons in office in this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, *and* at the first election under it shall hold their respective offices for the term for which they have been elected or appointed, and until their successors shall be duly qualified, unless otherwise provided in this Constitution." That *and* may be read or rendered *or*, when the sense requires it, is admitted; but that it ought not to be so read in this instance is manifest, and necessary intent requires it. The Constitution is the primordial act of the people, whose sovereign will must take effect when it can, while the schedule is not intended to supercede or supplant it, but to adapt it to the new order of things. But for the schedule the new order would take effect on the instant of adoption, and all officers under the old order must give way. The schedule bridges over the intervening chasm between the two orders, so as to make easy the passage from one to the other. If a term of office be not existing when the new Constitution is capable of filling it, it is plain that the people and their sovereign will, as ordained in the new frame of government, is to fill it under the new frame. But if the term of office is existing at the time of adoption, and continues until after the first election so that it cannot be filled at that election without injustice to the officer and probably without prejudice to the public interest, it is reasonable that the term should be continued until it would have expired by effux of its time. Hence the schedule so provides. But if the term expire before the first election the office becomes open to the operation of the new Constitution; because it is then in the power of the people to fill it, and the power to compel and their will as expressed in the second section of the 14th article, must be enforced. These are the terms for which the officers shall be elected at the general election, that his term shall begin on the first Monday of January after that election, and that it shall continue for a period of three years, instead of beginning in the following January and continuing for two years. There is no reason, therefore for changing the express language of the 6th section of the schedule, which, as it now stands, enforces the rights and executes the will of the people, by giving effect to the new Constitution its proper, early and symmetrical place. The Constitution is not to be worked into numerous class of county officers enumerated in the first section of the 14th article, while the second section has been left to be worked out formerly, so far as possible, by putting them all on the same footing.

It is suggested that Kilgore was elected in 1873, and therefore would have been in office at the first election under the new Constitution in 1874. But he was not in office under the election of 1873, on the first of January 1874, when the schedule put the Commonwealth in force, and therefore he did not fall within the terms of the 14th section of the schedule, which limits in office under a former election, and in order to support his claim to hold the office under the election of 1873, we must say that one not in office at the adoption of the Constitution shall after wards take office in order to be in office at the time of the first election. But this, we have seen, is unreasonable and without necessity, and ignores the organization of the Constitution, contrary to the expressed will of the people that it should take effect on the first Monday of January, 1874, and their express provision that this operation shall be postponed only when there is a case in office existing at the time of adoption, and also at the time of the first election. The postponement of the operation of the new form of government in this respect would, by the fundamental principle, under the right of the people to fill the office under this frame until the first Monday of January, 1877. The election of Kilgore was not under the new Constitution, and therefore gave no right to the office contrary to its terms. He consequently sweept away all rights to office unless saved by the schedule. In such a case there would be no appeal to organic considerations, not provided for in the schedule. The sovereign will of the people expressed in the Constitution cannot be stayed by a mere election under a former frame of government, unless it be saved by a clear and positive grant by a temporary provision to save it. Then on what grounds of reason or intention shall we change the language of the schedule from "and" to "or" "And" harmonizes with the Constitution and necessitates and gives effect to the will of the people. "Or" postpones their operation and robs the people of their rights.

By a misconception of the schedule of the schedule no election took place in 1874 and a vacancy thereby occurred. The Constitution cannot change the meaning of the Constitution. Under the act of the 15th of May, 1874, this vacancy could be filled only by the Governor until another general election; and if not filled it is worthy of consideration whether the true intent of the schedule does not have continued one in office at the adoption of the Constitution, and that the election of 1875 should take place to fill the office. Such an interpretation would be in aid of the Constitution and not hostile to it. But of this we give no opinion.

The election of James G. Murray being the first that took place under the new Constitution, we perceive nothing to prevent his contesting the illegal tenure of Mr. Kilgore, with the consent and intervention of the Governor. Several have played the double game of "*heads I win, tails you lose.*" If Mr. Murray was ineligible at the time of his election, Kilgore's holding over is because he has given you a rain rode ticket; is it because he has insisted you in your Drawback, or renewed the Democratic party? As I am told by Mr Ruby and Ruby nose, that you are deth on drawbax, and speacble rates for floor of the Jim Hopkins hand in this sack. An valuable editorial matter generaly gose in good papers for nothin' nothin' ones, and will some paper for men charge 15 cents a line for floor puffs and other puffs still I think Mr. Grey Ot to Have put your Flour Stuf in, free of charge. As fired is the Stuf of Life, and Men on you refer to plenty and that the Democratic party would recover the difference if you has eny good flour on hand or can get it from Jenks send me sack barl by the horse cars. Mr Verner will give you special rates with a chance for drawback. I am satisfied that with a barl or too I kin carry the hole ward fur hopkins and tilden and reform, do it soon—and I'll git to work in good Earnest. If you cant git Yure auvertisements in see me and lie speke to the editurs of the post for you.

By J. McKee.

Two
Marross Jinkins Esq.

A LAMENTABLE FIRE.

Three Families Left Houseless—They Have no Insurance.

About ten o'clock last evening, two young men passing up Federal avenue, at the lower section of Kirkpatrick street, discovered flames issuing from a row of frame buildings on the north west side of their route. It appears that a fire originated in the rear end of a vacant house owned by Alexander Gormly. The flames spread to the adjoining two-story frame houses occupied by John Bender on the South and Richard McCracken on the North Side. From Mr. Bender's they spread to the house of Mr. John Kane. Mr. Bender, who is employed as night watchman for Lippincott's axe factory, was absent, and his mother, an aged lady, with his four young children, were with difficulty rescued from the flames by Mr. Kane and Mr. Boyle. The fire, as we were prompted on the ground, extinguished the flames only after two hours' hard work. The Bender, Kane and McCracken families lost nearly all their household effects. Mr. Bender had no insurance on his house. His loss is fully $600. Mr. Kane's policy expired last Tuesday, and he was about to have it renewed to-day. Mr. McCracken's family were also burned out. He had effected his insurance policy about two weeks ago. The entire loss will fall very little short of $6,000.

Bill in Equity.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in Common Pleas Court No. 1 by Robert W. Finch against Matthew Murray, Mary Murray, his wife, and John Kettlewood, to effect a settlement of the partnership between them as owners of the Laura Fibson Petroleum Company, on the south side of Locust street, Allegheny, to the mouth of Cork Run, on the south side of the Ohio river. Plaintiff alleges that they went into partnership in 1874, each owning one-fourth interest in the boat, and plaintiff holding the position on it of engineer. On the 12th of the present month he sold out to John Kettlewood. He alleges that there is due him as wages $851 40, three-fourths of which sum is coming to him from his copartners. The usual decree of court is asked for.

THE CAMPAIGN

Joint Discussion at Sewickley, Between Colonel J. S. Haymaker, Republican, and James H. McCreery, Esq., Democrat.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
SEWICKLEY, October 23, 1876.

Mozart Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity to-night, the occasion being a joint discussion of the pending issues, by Colonel J. S. Haymaker, and James H. McCreery, members of the Allegheny county bar. George Cochran, Esq., was selected as Chairman of the meeting, and made a neat speech of thanks for the honor of presiding over a meeting composed of so many men of many minds.

Mr. McCreary opened the debate by giving a history of the Republican party since the war commenced, by charging said party with usurpation and tyranny in taking possession of rebel territory and establishing Republican forms of Government. Therefore he (McCreary) said that was most contemptible tyranny and usurpation, called in question the character of such loyal, honorable men as Senator Patterson, of south Carolina, formerly an honored citizen of the United States, and others of a like character here and in the States where they are engaged in such trusted citizens. These men are at a distance from the reform or that is making false charges against them. Safe thing for him that they are not present to answer. He (the little reformer) quoted Governor Morton. He then, in his very modest manner, summed up as a constitutional pedagogue, *a la* Ed. Cowan. He said truly that the Radical party was not long in power so that they might govern the nation honestly and keep Democratic reformers out of office. He quoted the case where he was acting with the copperhead party as a radical. He quoted George Washington, the father of his country, who said that it was necessary to elect Democrats if they would reform bad times, quoted Joseph Stackpole, who should sustain the St. Louis platform, free trade and civil rights rebel party. After digressing a little he referred to Colonel Cowan as the highest position in the gift of an honest, loyal, free, forgiving people, and said that he was the brains or ruling power, or partner of Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and other thieves, and that Cowan had been found guilty and paid his income tax up to the very letter of the law. Does Mr. McCreary think that if he does, he is a smaller pettifogger and meaner lawyer than his friends generally take him for? He quoted Colonel Cowan as the head man of the Committee of Ways and Means of the loving rebel Congress that beat this suffering country.

And then came the winding up, and such a winding up as was never heard of. They have been uttered in sixty-four or five, Brother McCreery would never have lived to repeat them. He said: "Let us bury the dead WAS COMING AND NEAR AT HAND (that although the Democratic party had been buried deep, side and side, no discord, no strife), when the victories and valor of the Boys in Blue and Boys in Grey were included in the same, alike, and the bravery and victories of Grant and Lee would be handed down to posterity, as the culmination of our victories and their names live in history." And he (McCreary) said that he thanked God for that word love and for that sentiment. "Love ye one another." Said an old, grey haired man (as McCreary would say) "Love ye one another." That is nice song to sing, but I have two boys laid away in their graves, died fighting against the Stars and Stripes. My latest breath, I'll teach the living to sing another song, that is: "Work ye one another," to RAISE SERVE THIS UNION, and see to it that the sentiment that all men are born free and equal is sustained." And he forgive the TRAITOR BANDS THAT SEEK or ever sought to stamp upon the people the rebel dust."

Col. Haymaker was full of statistics; had them well arranged and always at hand; unlike McCreary, who was invariably when wanting to sustain his position with the necessary documents, he (McCreary) could not be pinned his papers; he must have left them at home.

FAX.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Reply of Hon. John McKee to Marross Jenkins, Esq

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

My Vary Deer Marross:

The use of this kommunity is sot on you wen you rite such nonsene abowit the deskrimination of a postmaster. Wen you say you think the leat is not in my opinon, the result of any nowledge on yure part but a totel laxitt truthfinis. Now you may be sertin that wen you say so you make yurself a hopkeens as yure giding star in the matter of politikle Deskrimination, and it is bekause he has given you a rale rode ticket; is it bekause he has assisted you in your Drawback, or renewed the Democratic party? I am told by Mr Ruby and Ruby nose, that you are deth on drawbax, and speacble rates for floor of the Jim Hopkins hand in this sack. An valuable editorial mater generaly gose in good papers for nothin' nothin' ones, and will some paper for men charge 15 cents a line for floor puffs and other puffs still I think Mr. Grey Ot to Have put your Flour Stuf in, free of charge. As fired is the Stuf of Life, and Men on you refer to plenty and that the Democratic party would recover the difference if you has eny good flour on hand or can get it from Jenks send me sack barl by the horse cars. Mr Verner will give you special rates with a chance for drawback. I am satisfied that with a barl or too I kin carry the hole ward fur hopkins and tilden and reform, do it soon—and I'll git to work in good Earnest. If you cant git Yure auvertisements in see me and lie speke to the editurs of the post for you.

Two
Marross Jinkins Esq.

By J. McKee.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Ruy Blas" was repeated at the Opera House last evening, before one of the most appreciative audiences of the season. The latter statement was verified by the fact that Mr. Foehter, who played the title role, was called before the curtain at the close of every act. Those who saw the play on Saturday afternoon and again last evening could hardly recognize it as given by the same actors and actresses. Last night Mr. Foehter fairly electrified his hearers, at times bringing them to their feet, almost, by his wonderful power. He was most satisfactorily supported by Miss Frank, who acted the *Queen* with becoming dignity and passionate energy, and dressed the part magnificently. Mr. Bock's *Don Sallust* evinced great care and discrimination. The only characterization which was open to any fault could be found was the *Don Cesar* of Mr. Harris. It lacked in almost every essential of a necessary performance, while affording opportunities for the display of artistic abilities second only to the part of *Ruy Blas.*

This evening Mr. Foehter will appear as *Edmond Dantes*, in "Monte Christo," with Miss Lizzie Price as *Mercedes*, and Mr. Gotthold as *Noirtier.* The play has been in active course of preparation since last week, five rehearsals having already been had, and an almost perfect performance may be looked for. The scenic and mechanical effects will be remarkable alike for accuracy and novelty. Mr. Pallas has prepared entirely new sets of scenery for the entire piece.

Library Hall—"Mighty Dollar."

A new candidate for President of the United States has been announced, in the person of *Hon. Bardwell Slote*, whose platform, briefly stated, is the almighty dollar. He is entering late in commendable style, but hopes to make up by activity what he has lost in the matter of time. The first mass meeting in his interest will be held at Library Hall this evening, when the Hon. William J. Florence, *Mrs. Gen. Gilflory* and other well known speakers will be present to address the assembled multitude. All may rest assured that the questions of the day will be presented in such a way that every one will be able to appreciate them. *Mr. Slote* has served in Congress with more or less (principally less) distinction for the last quarter of a century, and to his individual exertions the country is indebted for some of the most useless and useless legislation now on the statute books of this ga-lorious country. In order to defray the expenses of the *Hon. Bardwell Slote's* campaign, a contribution will be required from each person before entering the hall. Cards of admission can be had during the day, on the same terms, at Hale's music store, 100 Smithfield street.

THE POSTOFFICE SITE

The Proceedings Declared Defective by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Wm. M. Darlington and wife, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* the United States, in the matter of securing a site for the new Government buildings in this city. The opinion was delivered by Justice Paxson, who decides that the petition presented to the court below was radically defective, and reverses the judgment and all proceedings under it as far as they relate to the plaintiffs in error.

The learned Judge starts out by declaring that the right of the United States to take private property for public use is well settled. He then quotes the act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private sale, or endeavor, if necessary, in pursuance of the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania, a site for public buildings in Pittsburgh. We quote:

Have they proceeded to do so according to law? Without entering into a tedious reading of the facts, it is sufficient to say that it appears from the record in this case that proceedings have been commenced to condemn four different sites, with a view of selecting one of the four. There is no warrant for this in the act of Congress. It authorizes the selection of one site, but it does not create a roving commission to experiment upon the values of different sites. It is said, however, that this action can be sustained under the second section of the act of Assembly referred to, which provides: "That the United States may purchase and refuse to take the land, if in their judgment the compensation assessed thereupon is excessive." The word was not yet considered wholly out of danger it was postponed until November 1.

He had not slept a wink for twenty-four hours, coughing all the time. His sister bought a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the nearest drug store, gave him a dose, and they cough was broken at once and he slept quietly during the night.

Kornblum,
PRACTICAL SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, IN R. S. DAVIS & CO.'S BOOK STORE, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

[Advertisement.]

"REBEL DEBT" AND "SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS."

Statement of Hon. Alex. G. Cochran.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some of the newspapers of this county have charged that if the Democratic candidates be elected to Congress they will vote to pay the "Rebel debt" and "Southern war claims." I pronounce that statement, so far as it refers to me, as unqualifiedly false. Although I am satisfied that no effort will be made to pay said debt, or any claim where the claimant was disloyal, yet I desire to publicly place myself upon the record, that there would be in my district may have any reason to doubt my views upon the subject.

I will, if elected, not only vote against, but oppose in every way in my power the payment of a single dollar of said debt or claims. I will earnestly oppose any measure which directly or indirectly looks toward a payment of "rebel debt," or which would make such payment possible, and I will never consent that a dollar be paid to any claimant for "Southern war claims," or who disloyal to the Government.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN.

The Turkish Bath for Ladies.

If our lady friends could realize the benefits they would undoubtedly receive from a free use of the Turkish bath, they would certainly patronize the establishment, at 80 Diamond street. For the relief of internal congestion, beautifying the complexion, purifying the blood, and enhancing all personal charms by a general renovation and purification of the system, these baths have no equal. The lady in charge of female department is a graduate of medical college, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Almost without exception, those who take one bath, take more, and this is the best recommendation the bath could have. The rooms are open for ladies Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 8 to 12 A. M.

Wire Fenders
and Spark Guards at
JAMES R. TAYLOR & Co.'s,
35 Market street.

The best Family Flours

in this market are the Pearl Mill, 2 Star and Eclipse flour.

These flours are very white, easily baked and will not dry out. For sale by all grocers. Every